The New-York Times.

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THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Policy of Dissolution Discussed at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Federal authorities place no reliance whatever on the reports from Charlestown that efforts will be made to rescue BROWN. The constant fires which are occurring in that neighborhood have added much to the popular excitement here, and disunion is openly discussed in the streets. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Government, to-day, ordered two thousand pounds of powder, and a large number of Minie balls and howitzer shells, from the Washington Arsenal to Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The scout sent from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown last night, was detained outside of the town for over two hours and a half by the guard, before they would allow him to pass, and was also detained till 4 o'clock on his return.

A very large fire occurred about four miles from Charlestown, and the military were ordered out, expecting an attack, although none was made. The fire was subsequently found to be the work of an unknown incendiary. No person could be discovered in the country on whom suspicion might rest.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 18.

Six companies of military are under arms and ready to start for Charlestown at a moment's warning. None of them have left yet.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

Eighty-seven infantry riflemen left Alexandria for Charlestown *viâ* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Sixty men, with four guns, went by a special train on the Manasses Road, *viâ* Strausburgh, and thence will march eighteen miles to Winchester.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18—9 P. M.

There are now a thousand men under arms at Charlestown, and no enemy to be found to encounter. The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown this afternoon. Those by way of Winchester are expected to-morrow morning.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have sent Col. SHUTT with an armed *posse* to Harper's Ferry to guard the bridge and the property of the company at that point.

There is much dissatisfaction, both here and at Charlestown, at the precipitate action of Col. DAVIS in sending dispatches for troops, instead of first sending out a *posse* to inquire into the cause of the fire. They think they have been made to appear ridiculous before the country.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Harper's Ferry excitement, last night, was caused by the burning of a wheat stack about three miles from Charlestown. The military and populace were called to arms, and the wildest terror prevailed among the people, the general supposition being that Col. DAVIS had some information of approaching danger. The panic among the people extended to the Colonel, and a message was sent by him to the Ferry, with a dispatch for Gov. WISE, calling for two companies of cavalry this morning.

A KENTUCKY OPINION ABOUT HANGING BROWN.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

OSAWATOMIE BROWN.

The previous history of this hoary convict, if the truth could be made known, would scarcely recommend him to executive clemency; for his pathway in Kansas, as described to us by eye-witnesses, was one of burnings and butchery—charred ruins and the unburied bodies of murdered men indicated his presence as surely as similar remains did that of the remorseless savage to the pioneers of Kentucky. Solitary upon some ridge of the prairies the traveler might come upon a sheetless wagon, that ship of the plains, rifled of its contents and its cattle, and near by remains all that is left of the murdered teamster. Such are the campaigns that have fitted this old man for his late foray upon Harper's Ferry. Having long escaped the halter in a Territory without law, he has been emboldened by this success to attempt similar exploits in the State of Virginia; and now he lies a condemned felon at the mercy of his bitterest enemy.

We do not recall these events of BROWN's previous life to steel Gov. WISE against the exercise of the prerogative of mercy; for there are many reasons why we think it expedient that his life should be spared. Not that we do not think he deserves to die, if ever a traitor, and a murderer and a robber did; but *it would place the South upon a vantage ground in the eyes of the whole world*; it would show that the spirit of Legree does not pervade our people; that, conscious of the rectitude and humanity of our institutions, we can afford to be magnanimous to the very Barabbas of our enemies. He is not only a spy, which assigned the accomplished ANDRE to an ignominious death, which, if anything, has left a stain on the memory of Virginia's greatest name, but is amenable to almost every crime in our Criminal Code; still he is the very fittest subject upon which to display the chivalric sentiment of the South.

The miserable old man has been denied by his Republican friends, and, even as Peter did his Lord, they have thrice, yea, many times, and with cursing and swearing, declared that they "know not the man." They are even attempting to precipitate his fate, and render his execution doubly certain, by their denunciations of Governor WISE; for they believe that such a course toward a man of his peculiar idiosyncrasy would lash him to rage, and with the sagacity of the accomplished *matador*, they attempt to blind him to the advantage a *martyr's* death would bring to them. The more honest of them are already seeking historical parallels for him, an array embracing ARNOLD and RIENZI, and even the sainted martyr of Bohemia, to whom to liken the prisoner at Charlestown. This, to say the least of it, is premature, if not highly imprudent, and is a blazonry of their tactics which a vigilant enemy may take advantage of.

If old JOHN BROWN is executed there will be thousands to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood; relics of the martyr will be paraded throughout the North; pilgrimages will be made to his grave, and we should not be surprised to hear of miracles wrought there as at the tomb of THOMAS A'BECKET. The blood of this martyr would be as seed to this fanatical church, and as that of JOE SMITH to the church of Latter-Day Saints. It could be called in attestation of the purity of their faith; and Gov. WISE would be compared to JULIAN the Apostate, or to GRAHAME of Claverhouse.

There is a fitness in this act of clemency in keeping with the spirit of the times. If a European despot, who maintains his position solely by the assistance of the Zouaves and Turcos, with millions of discontented subjects impatient of his rule; with treason plotting at his palace gates, and himself surrounded by assassins as subtle as the Thugs of India—if such a man, in such a position, with a single dash of the pen, can strike the chains from thousands of captives, and restore to their country and friends thousands of exiled enemies, many of them with abilities in comparison with which the mental endowments of SEWARD and LINCOLN and CHASE are as stupidity—if this can be done with the applause of half a universe, *think of the shame which must rest upon the Commonwealth of Virginia with a million of freemen, themselves the sovereignty, and a quarter of a million of slaves held under patriarchal rule, whose loyalty under temptation is an astonishment to many who call themselves patriots; we say, think of the shame that must rest upon her, if her security demands and receives the blood of one old brave bad man.*

AN INDIGNANT LAWYER.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM HON. HIRAM GRISWOLD.

The following correspondence appears in the Cleveland papers:

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15, 1859.

HON. HIRAM GRISWOLD—*Dear Sir*: The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, of the 0th inst., writing from Charlestown, states, in substance, that you took $250 from JOHN BROWN, and consequently from the scanty means for the support of his family, as fees, for defending him on his recent trial at that place; but, by his silence in that communication respecting fees paid to the other counsel employed in BROWN's defence, he leaves the public to infer that they had either rendered their services gratuitously, or had accepted a far less sum therefor than you did. Although satisfied that you would not have accepted an unreasonable fee from Mr. BROWN, you will, nevertheless, greatly oblige me and many other friends of yours, not for our own satisfaction, but for that of others, by a plain statement of the facts in the case.

Very respectfully, yours, J. F. KEELER.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15, 1859.

J. F. KEELER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have just received your note making inquiries of me as to the compensation I received of Mr. BROWN for defending him at Charlestown. As I am informed, others have some curiosity on that subject, I very cheerfully make the following "plain statement of the facts in the case."

I went to Charlestown on the strength of a letter from Mr. BROWN, in which he stated that he had money and property—not then, however, in his possession—but that if he could obtain it, he would pay one liberally for going there and assisting in his trial, and that of the young men with him. One Court being then in session here, and another about to commence, in which I had business that must suffer from my absence, and having other business requiring my attention, it was difficult for me to leave, and with much reluctance that I went. I *know* that what I received for going does not compensate me for the neglect of my business, professional and private, here. But I went and did what I could for him in his case, and also defended COPPIE, one of the young men referred to in this letter. I also went to Washington to confer with other counsel in the case there. With considerable difficulty I obtained from the Paymaster at Harper's Ferry the money he had in his possession of BROWN, and by BROWN's direction retained $250.

There may be those who think that an unreasonable sum. I am sure no lawyer of respectable attainments does, nor any business man who transacts business with lawyers of that character. Mr. BROWN certainly did not. On the contrary, he urged me to remain, obtain possession of his property, worth between $3,000 and $4,000, dispose of it, and from the proceeds compensate myself as he desired to compensate me.

It may be that my dealings with Mr. BROWN have been the subject of comment in consequence of a letter of his to Mrs. CHILD, in which he refers to his family as needing assistance.

That letter was written before he had any knowledge that his friends in Boston and vicinity were moving in his behalf and raising money to procure counsel and provide for his family. When he settled with me he was at ease on that subject. His friends were doing all that was needed in paying and pledging money for these purposes. Mr. CHILTON, of Washington, my associate, and Messrs. SENNOTT and HOYT, of Boston, had been employed, and other counsel at Washington and Richmond have since been employed, and reliable pledges had been given that all the money needed would be forthcoming for the purposes and objects I have indicated, some of which he had received. Such being the case, I did not suppose then, nor do I now, that by arranging with him to retain $250 of the money I should collect of the Paymaster, I was depriving him or his family of anything essential to their comfort, or that there was anything unprofessional in the transaction, or evincing on my part a want of proper sympathy for him and them.

Those who claim to be of different opinion can easily manifest their sincerity by contributing a much less sum than I sacrificed, beyond what I received, by neglecting my business here.

Permit me to say further that it seems a little singular that the *Tribune* correspondent should single me out as the object of his spleen, and have not a word to say of the other Attorneys in the case. Mr. CHILTON, for instance, has received or is to receive $1,000 of the funds collected, as I have stated, which would otherwise go to Mr. BROWN's family, being four times as much as I received, though he performed no more services than I did in defending BROWN, took no part in the trial of COPPIE, did not spend half the time I did, nor travel half as far. And each of the other Attorneys I know expect to receive more than I did. Why, then, am I thus singled out for remark by the *Tribune* correspondent, and every fact withheld essential to the formation of a correct opinion upon the subject to which he refers, I do not know, unless because, as I have heard it suggested, I used none of the money I received to purchase the favor of the writer.

It is with reluctance that in this statement I refer to matters not designed for newspaper notoriety. But as my dealings with Mr. BROWN have been made the subject of illnatured comments in the papers, it seems right that I should avail myself of the same medium to disclose all the circumstances connected with the transaction to which exception has been taken. And I trust this statement will fully disabuse any here who have found, as they have supposed, in the *Tribune* article, cause for censure or regret.

For the kindness which dictated your inquiries, be pleased to receive my thanks.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. GRISWOLD.

STATE ELECTION.

State of the Count at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 18.

The *Evening Journal's* footings-up to noon today show the following majorities: JONES, 816; SKINNER, 175—deducting the reported gain of 206 for CHAPIN in Richmond County; FORREST, 400; RICHMOND, 1,000.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 18—10 P. M.

The following are majorities according to the *Atlas and Argus* figures: Jones, 929; Richmond, 1,100; Skinner, 127; Forrest, 500.

Carefully compiled figures, however, show Chapin's total majority for Canal Commissioner to be 30,538. Skinner's majorities in all counties, as reported, is 30,556, leaving him a majority of 21 only. In this calculation Chenango, Steuben and Yates are unofficial on Chapin's side, and Kings, New-York, Orange and Sullivan on Skinner's.

From the Journal, last evening.

As the official returns come in they reduce Mr. JONES' majority for Secretary of State. He is undoubtedly elected, but it now looks as if, instead of having nearly two thousand majority, he might have less than one thousand. RICHMOND, for State Engineer, has an equal, or larger majority.

On Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector we have not equally full official returns. In all the counties but New-York, Kings, Chenango, Steuben, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland and Suffolk, CHAPIN stands about 640 better than LEAVENWORTH, and FORREST about 1,600. This looks as if FORREST was elected, but leaves the Canal Commissioner in doubt, which nothing but the full official vote from every county can resolve.

County Returns.

Genesee County—[Official return.]—Leavenworth, 3,309; Jones, 2,042; Storey, 3,315; Richmond, 2,030; Chapin, 3,312; Skinner, 2,035; Forrest, 3,309; Elderkin, 2,038.

Lewis County—[Official]—Jones, 1,918; Leavenworth, 2,359; Richmond, 1,932; Storey, 2,347; Skinner, 2,113; Chapin, 2,157; Elderkin, 1,921; Forrest, 2,346. [This county increases Skinner's vote 457 over last night's figures.]

Oswego County gives Forrest 7,000, Elderkin, 4,845.

Essex County—Richmond, 1,518; Storey, 2,397; Skinner, 1,517; Chapin, 2,398; Elderkin, 1,517; Forrest, 2,397.

Chemung County—[Official.]—Richmond, 2,422; Storey, 2,441; Skinner, 2,415; Chapin, 2,450; Elderkin, 2,438; Forrest, 2,431.

Allegany County—[Official]—Leavenworth, 4,771; Richmond, 2,065; Storey, 4,839; Skinner, 2,134; Chapin, 4,778; Elderkin, 2,136; Forrest, 4,766.

Seneca County—Richmond's vote is 2,356.

Ulster County—(Official)—Jones, 5,596; Leavenworth, 4,034; Richmond, 5,597; Storey, 4,041; Skinner, 5,612; Chapin, 4,044; Elderkin, 5,622; Forrest, 4,040.

Broome County—[Official]—Jones, 2,915; Leavenworth, 3,491; Richmond, 2,915; Storey, 3,492; Skinner, 2,914; Chapin, 3,494; Elderkin, 2,916; Forrest, 3,489.

The Secretary of State and the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County.

We have already referred to a demand made upon Gov. MORGAN by Hon. G. J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, for the removal from office of the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County, Mr. A. A. GREGORY, on charge of having mutilated the official copy of the Notice of Election sent him for publication in the newspapers of his County. It seems that the notice sent by Mr. TUCKER specified the several officers to be voted for at the election,—and that appended to it was a paragraph calling attention to the vote to be taken on the State Loan, and also the entire law of the State by which that vote was directed to be taken. This law made about ten folios, and its publication in the newspapers of the County would have cost about $200. Acting under legal advice, the Sheriff decided that this formed no part of the Election notice, and need not therefore be published with it. Upon the strength of this decision, Mr. TUCKER applied for his removal, alleging that the Secretary of State was the only authority to decide what should not be published, and that Mr. GREGORY, in refusing to obey his directions, had been guilty of a gross breach of duty. The Governor, however, dismissed the application, being satisfied that "the publication of the law was no part of the Sheriff's official duty."

MR. THURLOW WEED AND THE HERALD.—With reference to the partial retraction made by the *Herald* of the charges preferred against Mr. THURLOW WEED, the *Journal* of last evening says: It is quite true that for nearly thirty years we have been saying ugly things of the *Herald* and its editor. But they were not said without a firm belief in their truth. If called, however, to *prove* half we have said and believed, it is uot at all likely we could do it. It is more than thirty years since Mr. BENNETT threw the first stone, and in the peltings that followed it is not worth while to count black eyes or bloody noses.

In return, however, for the withdrawal of a single charge, the *Herald* asks too much. Though "a good deed" stands out in relief against a "naughty" record, we cannot afford to give him a general certificate of character for one act of justice. He must "purge" and reform before he asks for "a clean bill" of political health.

After saying that, in politics as in war, women and children should be spared, we are willing to sponge out the past, and start fresh and fair with the *Herald*. It cannot live a week without breaking truce; but in future collisions old wounds are not to be reopened.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from the East India Squadron—Ratification of the Chinese Treaty—Treatment of Mr. Ward by the Chinese—Collision at Nagasaki—The Japanese Embassy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Com. TATNALL, dated at Woo-Sang, Aug. 30.

Mr. WARD returned to the *Powhatan* on the 17th August, having exchanged the ratifications of the Treaty. He reports that he received very kind treatment from the Chinese.

Young LADD, who had been made prisoner at the Pei-ho, represented himself as an American, but, on being brought before Mr. WARD, acknowledged that he was a British subject. In compliment to Mr. WARD, he was released, and was delivered over by that gentleman to the British commander.

Serious disturbances had occurred at Shanghai, growing out of the kidnapping of Coolies for a French merchant-vessel. The American Consul and the merchants called on Capt. NICHOLSON for protection, which was promptly granted. Capt. N. landed his crew and placed his ship abreast of the town; but the excitement was quieted without a collision with the authorities.

The *Mississippi* was to be left at Shanghai, while the Commodore proceeded to Japan.

At Nagasaki, a collision had taken place between the Captain and crew of an American merchantman and the Japanese, in which lives were lost. The *Germantown* was on the spot to render assistance. The result of this affair is not stated.

From Nagasaki, Com. TATNALL was to proceed to Jeddo, where he would make arrangements for the transportation of the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States. The Commodore's dispatch expresses a doubt whether the Japanese Government desires to send them.

A short dispatch from Mr. WARD, received at the State Department, also announces the ratification of the Treaty, but gives no particulars.

The Treaty itself has not yet arrived.

The course pursued by the Postmaster-General in postponing, for the present, any definite action on the bids for mail service on the great through route from Portland to New-Orleans, proves to be seriously objectionable to the Convention of Railroad Presidents, who had assembled in this city for the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged and arranging a division of the spoils. The motives actuating Judge HOLT seem not to be understood or appreciated by these gentlemen, and it is to correct erroneous impressions and do justice to a faithful officer that induces me to lay the facts before the readers of the TIMES.

The policy of letting the entire line from Portland to New-Orleans did not originate in any change in the practice of the Department, but it was proposed only in execution of a law of the last Congress, establishing the entire line a single route, to include as many of the sea-board cities as might be practicable. Hence Judge HOLT advertised for proposals for this service, but when the bids came to be examined they were so much beyond the calculations of the Department that the Postmaster-General was not willing, in view of the embarrassed and broken-down condition of his finances, to embark in a contract of such magnitude, at least until he could ascertain the views of Congress relative to the postal system in future. If the Federal Treasury was still to be responsible for deficiencies in the revenues of the Department, that was one thing but if it were determined that the Post-office Department should in future be self-sustaining, that indeed was a very different thing. No one can foresee the policy which may be adopted by Congress, and Judge HOLT very prudently concluded to await some indications from that quarter before final action on the bids for the through mails. It is to be inferred, however that if the bids had fallen within the anticipations of the Department, the service would have been ordered without delay; but when the Postmaster-General found the railroad combination had greatly oversized his pile, he was compelled to ask for time in order to consult those who hold the Government purse-strings.

By the system of curtailment adopted by Judge HOLT, over a million of dollars has been saved to the Department, but if our postal system has to be self-sustaining, curtailments of service have hardly begun. As the Government will ask for the immediate passage of a deficiency bill to relieve the Post-office Department from existing embarrassments, it is possible we may have an expression from Congress pretty soon after the meeting. At least, I understand such to be the calculation of Judge HOLT himself—and an award of the contract for the through service may be made at an early day. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The reports of the Northern Coast Survey parties have all been received, and made up in Prof. BACHE's office.

Of these operations the following brief statements are worthy of note:

The primary triangulation of the Eastern Coast has been extended during the past season to the boundary between Maine and New-Brunswick. The closing results have been looked to with much interest by Prof. BACHE, who has conducted personally the work of the triangulation from Massachusetts to the Eastern boundary. This part of the triangulation is the work of fifteen years, the Summer seasons only being favorable for field operations on that part of the coast.

From the Massachusetts base, near Boston, which was measured in 1844 by Mr. BLUNT, and which is nearly eleven miles long, to the base of verification on Epping Plains, the distance through the triangulation is 260 miles. The sides connecting these two base lines average 45 miles in length. From the Fire Island base, on the south side of Long Island, measured by Mr. HASSLER, through the triangulation to the Massachusetts base, the distance is 170 miles. The Epping base of verification is, in round numbers, 5½ miles long.

The interest in the closing operations has been to see how the length of the Epping base, as computed from the mean of these two bases through the triangulation, would compare with the length ascertained by actual measurement in 1857. The results are almost identical, the difference being only about *one-fifth of an inch*. This is not the result of chance, but of the scientific methods, the care, and the skill with which the work has been perfected.

The primary triangulation thus furnishes a great number of our line distances with remarkable accuracy.

The Post-Office Department authorises the statement that Mr. DICKEY, the late Postmaster at Buffalo, was not removed on political grounds, there being no charges of that character against him, but that the cause of his removal was inattention to the requirements of the Sub-Treasury acts.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, fourteen days from Liverpool, and overdue, has not yet arrived The weather is rather clear.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* arrived at Halifax from Boston, at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool shortly before noon.

Fatal Affray at Nashville.

THE EDITOR OF THE UNION KILLED BY THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 18.

ALLEN A. HALL, Editor of the *News*, killed G. G. POINDEXTER, Editor of the *Union and American*, in a street rencontre to-day. The origin of this shooting affray was an editorial quarrel.

Gale in Mobile Bay.

DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

Mobile papers of Wednesday have been received here.

During a severe gale in Mobile Bay on Tuesday last, the steamship *Jamestown* became a perfect wreck, and the ships *Curling*, *City of Mobile*, *Lafayette* and other vessels were damaged.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 18.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central Railroad, near Cambridge City. A rail had been taken up from the bridge for repairs, and before it could be replaced a train drawing eighteen cars filled with hogs came along at high speed, and before it could be stopped, the engine, with thirteen cars, plunged through the bridge into the river. A. J. SMITH, of Indianapolis, conductor, GREEN, a brakeman, and a drover named NEWBY were killed. Several firemen were injured. The engineer jumped from the train and escaped. It is said that over five hundred hogs were killed. The engine, cars and bridge are piled up a chaotic wreck.

Fire at Mohawk, N. Y.

DESTRUCTION OF STEAM FLOUR-MILL, LUMBER, GRAIN, ETC.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 18.

This morning a fire broke out in the steam flouring-mill of GEORGE BROOMHALL, in Mohawk, which was entirely destroyed, together with all his planing-mill, saw-mill, and malt-house, containing a large quantity of grain. A large amount of lumber was also destroyed. Mr. BROOMHALL's loss is at least $50,000, and there is no insurance. The sash and blind factory of J. P. FAULK was also entirely destroyed; loss $5,000. Several others suffered to some extent.

The Fire at Griffin, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 17.

By the recent fire at Griffin, the Empire State Printing-office, Masonic Lodge building, PHILLIPS & Co.'s dry-goods store, CHERRY & BROTHERS' grocery store, SHERMAN & Co.'s, MCWILLIAMS & ROBERTS', SAMUEL MCWILLIAMS', and FARRAN & REED'S stores, and several law offices were destroyed. Five hundred bales of cotton were burnt; insured in the Ætna office, of Hartford, and North American Company, for $32,000. The total loss is unestimated.

Erection of a Bridge.

FREEMANSBURGH, Pa., Friday, Nov. 18.

The Lehigh and Delaware Water-Gap Railroad have commenced the construction of a bridge over the Lehigh at this place. It will be completed in April next.

The Yacht Wanderer Trial.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Six witnesses have been examined in the *Wanderer* slave case, but nothing new has been elicited.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Quarterly Report of Superintendent Pillsbury.

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with my official duty, I once more make to you a formal report of the condition and operations of the Police force during the quarter just ended.

There are altogether 1,699 persons belonging to the Metropolitan Police Department, and of these there are:

General Superintendent	1
Deputy Superintendents	2
Chief, Deputy, and Property Clerks	6
Surgeons	5
Captains	32
Sergeants	135
Policemen on patrol duty	1,327
Policemen on detailed duty	118—1,445
Doormen	73
Total	1,699

The disposal of this force in the different Precincts of New-York and Brooklyn is fully shown by the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 1 B) furnished by the Deputy Superintendents. From these it will be seen that the regular force for performing and supervising patrol duty is reduced:

First—By sickness. The sick list averaged during the last quarter 46⅝ persons daily, as exhibited by the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 3 B.) They also show that on an average each patrolman in New-York lost 2⅝ days, and each in Brooklyn 3⅓ days during the quarter by sickness.

Second—By detailments. These number 118 persons required to attend to special duties at Courts, steamboat landings, &c., as shown in the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 2 B.)

Third—By the employment, under the direction of the Captains, of one or more persons in each Precinct to attend to special cases therein.

Of course only one half of the force thus reduced can ordinarily be employed at a time in patrol duty, as there must be alternating periods of rest and labor.

The force fluctuated slightly during the quarter from there being 64 roundsmen returned to patrol duty, and there having been 49 appointments and 44 deaths, dismissals, and resignations during that period.

The numbers of patrolmen in the different precincts have varied slightly from transfers being made, either through regard to peculiar fitness or particular men for the duties of certain localities, or in extreme cases because the remoteness and illness of their families rendered their transfer a great benefit to them, while it did not affect injuriously the public interests. The policy that I have pursued in such cases has been rarely to make transfers except there seemed urgent necessity or an exchange could be made between to equally good officers.

DISCIPLINE AND DEPORTMENT.

To increase the efficiency and good repute of the Police force, it is essential that the discipline and deportment should be brought to the highest possible degree of excellence; and I have labored to secure this end. That some considerable improvement has been effected will not be denied by any candid person who is well informed on this subject. The members of the force now know that any act of discourtesy or neglect of duty—any breach of discipline or violation of the rules and regulations—will subject them to adequate penalties, and they are daily becoming more circumspect in their deportment, more strict in the performance of their duties, more worthy of the respect and confidence of the public, whose rights they protect, and from whom they receive their powers and remuneration. That much still remains to be effected there is no doubt, but it must gratify all good citizens, whether they have opposed or sustained the passage of the Metropolitan Police act, to know that we are making advances in the right direction.

In September I directed the drills to be of such a character as would best improve the bearing, appearance and efficiency of patrolmen, and dispense with complicated field movements, which are irksome and of less practical utility for police purposes; and the result has been, an increase of interest in drilling and promise of improvement of the force.

ROUNDSMEN.

The abolition of the office of Roundsman, and the requirement of the Captains and Sergeants to perform the supervisory services that the Roundsmen formerly did, has thus far worked well. The supervisory duty seems to be efficiently attended to without onerously increasing the labors of the officers, while a very considerable addition is thus made to the available patrol force.

SPECIAL OFFICERS.

In accordance with a resolution passed by your honorable Board in September, I have caused a very rigid examination to be made into the character of the places for which special police power has been granted, and of the men intrusted with its exercise. The whole number of special policemen is 318, who may be divided into three classes:

1. Ninety-two persons in the Central Park, upon the requisition of the Central Park Commissioners, and Mr. OLMSTEAD the Architect-in-Chief.

2. Seventy-eight persons in the Department of the City Inspector, upon his requisition.

3. One hundred and forty-eight persons scattered over the four counties comprising the Metropolitan Police District, and whose avocations and reasons for desiring police power are exceedingly various.

Those in the first and second classes are under the direction and control of the officers of their respective departments, but the others, included in the third class, are under little supervision, and to them can be traced a large proportion of the cases of misconduct and misuse of powers that sometimes induce the belief that the authorization of any special officers is of doubtful propriety. Some of these men are wealthy farmers, who desire police power in order to better protect their families from insult and their property from depredations or destruction by lawless persons who in the Summer months, and especially on Sundays, visit Kings and other counties contiguous to New-York. Others, again, are constables, private watchmen, keepers of public gardens, keepers and *attachés* of lager-bier saloons, box-officers at theatres and other places of public resort, and hotel employes. Many of them are in situations where the powers granted to them for defensive purposes alone may be readily abused, and it is not strange that instances of misused authority frequently occur.

The power of revocation given by the Board has enabled me to deal summarily with those who have been found guilty of malpractices, or whose shields were used at places where no necessity for such service seemed to exist. For these reasons, I have already revoked the warrants of twenty-five special officers.

I shall not fail to supervise closely, as I have heretofore, the manner in which the duties of special officers are performed, but fear that from the nature of such appointments, the difficulty of proper surveillance, and the liability to misdirection, I may be unable to secure such results as will be creditable to my efforts to make this branch of the service effective and commendable.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

There has been general peace and order throughout the Metropolitan District during the quarter. The increased number of arrests seems referable to the greater efficiency of the police, rather than to any increase of crime, since the reported offences against property have not augmented.

There were, altogether, 23,971 arrests made by the force during the quarter, and of the persons arrested 16,701 were males, and 7,270 females; 15,917 of them could read and write, 6,783 were unable to do so, and of 1,271 cases no report was made; 12,039 were married, 10,659 were single, and in 1,273 cases no report of marital relations was made. One-fifth of those arrested were natives of the United States, and four-fifths of foreign birth. The average age of those arrested was, of males 28 years, and of females 26 years.

As yet our police statistics do not exhibit the number of individuals arrested one or more times, nor have we such record of the proceedings of the criminal courts as would enable us to determine exactly the relative proportion of convictions to arrests, but it is believed that the proportionate number of convictions is steadily increasing, and that the long terms of imprisonment imposed by our Courts have aided the police in checking crimes against property.

Of the 23,971 arrests made during the quarter, 3,894 were for offences committed against property; of these 3,211 were males, and 683 females; 20,077 were for offences committed against the person or the public peace; of these 13,490 were males, and 6,587 females. There are thus 5 1-6 of the latter offences to 1 of the former, and of the offenders against persons or the public peace, one-third are females, while there are only one-fifth of those offending against property rights who are females. Of the 20,077 arrests for offences against persons or the public peace, 12,770 were directly, and at least 4,115 indirectly, caused by the use of spirituous liquors, and these are not so much as other offences increased or diminished by police action. Heretofore the proportion of offences against property has been much larger, and the relative decrease of this class of offences seems to indicate more thorough patroling and increased police vigilance.

The accompanying tables (No. 3 A to No. 30 A, inclusive, and No. 3 to No. 13 B, inclusive) show in detail the arrests in the different Precincts, and afford indices of the character of the criminal population, the police force necessary for each, and perhaps when population and property are regarded, the comparative efficiency of the force in each.

I transmit herewith also the tables (No. 32 A, No. 33 A, No. 35 A, No. 16 B, No. 17 B, and No. 19 B) compiled by the Deputy Superintendents, and customarily given to show the ages, nativity, and occupations of those arrested. They demonstrate the facts that a large proportion of our criminals are youthful, and that emigration has thrown upon our shores many vicious characters, and a still larger number of needy and ignorant persons, who, under the influence of over ten thousand grog-shops become recruits to the army of law-breakers.

No statistics have been compiled to prove the known proclivity of races for specific forms of crime, nor have we yet statistics, which are very desirable, to show what species of crimes are most or least under police control.

The tables exhibiting the occupations of those arrested, and the numbers of arrests for specific offences, are curious, but the classification is so minute that a long period would have to elapse before comparative deductions could be drawn from them. Even then it would not be easy, since neither the number of individuals arrested is known, nor the influences of inadequate remuneration for labor, immoral associations, and other powerful but less perceptible causes of crime.

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS.

The arrests, large as their number appears, have been but a small part of the labors of the Police force, which has performed thousands of miles of post duty, recovered a considerable amount of stolen property, and doubtless prevented much crime.

The aggregate of losses by offences against property reported to the Police Department during the quarter was $51,005 73; and of this $35,682 03 was recovered, leaving a balance of $15,323 70 known net loss from the depredations of thieves. Some of the other services of the Police during the quarter may be succinctly stated as follows:

5,064 Violations of Corporation Ordinances were reported to the proper authorities for their action thereon.
350 Violations of Sunday Liquor law were also reported.
109 Violations of Harbor laws were also reported.
681 Stores and dwellings carelessly left open were properly secured.
20 Fires were extinguished wholly or partially through the aid of the police.
27 Persons were rescued from drowning.
577 Stray horses, carriages and cattle were restored to their owners.
437 Hurt or sick persons were properly cared for.
91 Dead bodies were reported to the Coroner.
27 Abandoned infants were cared for.
1,615 Lost children were restored to their parents.
63 Lost children were sent to the Alms-house.
15,968 Destitute persons were furnished with lodgings.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

It being my duty to enforce the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute books, I have sought mildly but firmly to secure peace and order, causing all places where intoxicating drinks were sold to be closed on Sunday. In many instances offenders have been reported to the proper authorities, while in cases of flagrant and persistent violation, the parties have been arrested and imprisoned; that a marked improvement has been effected, is evidenced by a decrease of offences against persons and good order. The shops are now generally closed, and outward respect, at least, being attained, there are fewer gross disorders and less temptation to vice and debauchery.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS, &C.

The squad of men detailed to the arduous special duty of protecting travelers and securing better order at steamboat landings and railroad depôts, though small, has been highly useful, and the principal termini of traveling routes now manifest a very decided improvement. Some idea of the amount of labor performed by this squad, may be had from the fact that, though numbering only fourteen persons, one of whom is on the sick list, they attend from twenty-seven to thirty places every morning, when steamboats and railroad trains are arriving and departing; and, in addition to those, when there are arrivals and departures every afternoon, requiring and receiving equal attention. The traveling public have now some degree of police protection; the contests of hackmen, runners, ticket agents and baggage-smashers, and the attempts of thieves to plunder, being no longer so bold and customary as to disgrace the City.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph is still found exceedingly useful in preventing certain offences, in communicating information promptly, and in restoring lost children to their friends, and lost property to its owners. For a detailed statement of its operations, involving the transmission of 23,487 messages during the quarter, I refer you to the accompanying report of the telegraph operator. Since my last report the wires have been extended so as to communicate with the different Police stations in Brooklyn, by which, ultimately, the utility of this service will be much increased.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY.

The daguerreotypes exhibited in the Rogues' Gallery are increasing in number, and continue to attract much attention. As yet some classes of thieves are not well represented, but among those whose likenesses have been obtained, are many of the leading pickpockets, burglars, shoplifters and swindlers in the country. The pictures already very frequently lead to the detection of offenders, and they are further advantageous by refreshing the memories of officers. I contemplate arrangements that will make the gallery a still more efficient means for driving professional thieves from our City.

INTERMUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Some of the most expert thieves in the United States, though making their home in one or other of the large cities, frequently travel from place to place, and thus find many chances to operate where they are unknown. I have thought it my duty to give in numerous instances information to the authorities of cities which I learned those thieves were about to visit. To my letters of this kind I have uniformly received replies expressive of thanks, and tendering coöperation in the interchange of police intelligence.

THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Such changes have been indicated in the Detective Department as will, I believe, secure more thorough surveillance of the rogues in the different precincts, and, by facilitating the transfer of intelligence from or to the head-quarters, or between precincts, will enable the police force to be more efficient, though not increased in number. By this means, and by daily transcripts from the robbery-books, the detectives (special and Ward) will at once be informed of offences requiring their attention.

PROPERTY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

During the quarter just ended the Property Clerk received into his charge 343 lots of goods. Of these, 210 lots, valued at $10,600, were given, on proper vouchers, to their claimants. Of goods retained by the Property Clerk for a longer period than six months without claimants being found, there was sold the amount of $291 67, and the proceeds handed over to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. For further details in relation to this Department, you are referred to the report of the Property Clerk herewith transmitted.

In conclusion, I take occasion to express my thanks to the Board of Police, and to the public, for the spirit of forbearance and good will they have manifested toward me, while I have been familiarizing myself with the arduous duties of the responsible office upon which I have so recently entered. And while I invoke a continuance of the same disposition of kindness and coöperation, I pledge myself to untiring assiduity and increasing effort to make the Metropolitan Police Department in the highest possible degree useful, and worthy of the confidence and support of all good citizens, irrespective of party or creed.

Respectfully submitted. AMOS PILSBURY,
General Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* contains a letter, signed by over six hundred citizens of that city, to Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, soliciting the use of his name as a candidate for Governor before the Opposition Convention to assemble next February. That gentleman replies that he has repeatedly declared his intention not to be a candidate; but if his fellow-cit

finished Minister Lerdo have everything to their liking. Minister of Foreign Secretary fills two bureaus, and Minister Lerdo the balance. Poor Peza, the Minister of Finance, who recently gave such a wonderful system of finance to the nation, after being kicked about in a way that nobody but a Mexican could stand, was last week finally ejected from the Palace. The fellow is unquestionably a great thief, but, nevertheless, has many sympathizers, who think that however bad he might be, it was not for such as Miramon to accuse him.

Mr. Mathews, British *Chargé d'Affaires*, has given notice to Mr. Black, our Consul, that he will do all in his power to protect and defend the lives of Americans resident in Mexico, and Mr. Black has graciously replied to this offer. It is believed Mr. Mathews will officially notice the brutal murder of Ormond Chase. It is not unlikely that he has done so to-day, but I cannot say. Certain it is he will not permit, if his remonstrances can prevent, the recurrence of such atrocities as were perpetrated at Tacubaya in the full view and with the apparent acquiescence of his predecessor. The American residents in Mexico will not fail before long to give Mr. Mathews some evidence of their gratitude for the noble way in which he has behaved to us. At present any act on our part would be ill-timed. Mr. M. has, so far, got on well with the Clergy, and it would appear they will yield to his demands. Till now they have done so; but a reasonable question may be entertained as to their ability to do so after the receipt of the next mail from England. I think the British Legation cannot hold out here beyond sixty days more.

We have accounts just to hand of an encounter between Col Ingz, of San Francisco, and some robbers on the road to Acapulco. Col. Ingz left this about two months ago for Acapulco. He took with him a guide from here, who appears to have had a rascally turn of mind. The result was an encounter, in which Colonel I. shot his guide, and accordingly was locked up in a prison at Chilpanzingo, as all persons are who shoot robbers and cut-throats in Mexico. He has, however, got off, and, I learn, gone on to California. Doubtless it would have been cheaper for him to have been robbed on the road than to submit to the extortions of Miramon's officials in obtaining his liberty.

Mexico, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859.

Since the date of my last letter to you, the advices received from the west coast have been of the most alarming character—heaping new horrors on the pile of grievances that seemed already falling with its own enormity. After the affair of Chase we had all thought that both parties would have acted with more consideration for foreigners. But not a bit of it. The Constitutionalists under Coronado, as I have already advised you, took possession of Tepic now about six weeks ago. They marched in with little opposition, and straightway set to work persecuting the population in a manner little inferior to that adopted by Marquez a few weeks previous. They shot in the public plaza many persons tainted with Clergy sentiments, and placed a heavy contribution upon the population. They went further, and exacted the duties over again which had been paid to Marquez when he held the town. As these duties were heavy, having been for a *conducta* of money, besides those upon the regular trade of the place, the merchants found it inconvenient to comply. Mr. Allsopp, the British Consul, was the first set upon. He flatly refused to pay, exhibiting to the authorities receipts he had received from Marquez for the very duties now demanded of him. He was forthwith thrown in a dungeon, without a bed to lie upon, without a stool to sit upon, and without the liberty to eat, or even to receive a glass of water to moisten his tongue. He still refused to pay, and in order to dissuade him as soon as possible from this conclusion, a ruffian by the name of Rojas was allowed to enter the prison. Rojas was drunk, and cursed and swore at Mr. Allsopp in the most violent manner He said to Mr. A. that he did not care the snap of his finger for him; that foreign consuls stood no higher in his mind than anybody else, and as for the British Consul, he would shoot him with the same coolness and unconcern as he would the veriest Indian of Losada's band! At length, fearing that to hold out much longer would cost his life, Mr. A. paid the duties, and was set at liberty. But a few days had only elapsed when Mr. A. was again called upon for one hundred horses and one hundred muskets—the latter, notwithstanding they had already sacked his store of all the arms it contained. Mr. A. very naturally pleaded inability to comply, and the consequence was, he was again in prison at last advices. Besides Mr. Allsopp, a number more foreign merchants have been incarcerated in Tepic, and it is very difficult to conjecture what may have been their fate. It is believed that very few of them have the money to pay the duties exacted.

There are, it appears, two English men-of-war on the Pacific coast, and doubtless so soon as they can they will do all in the power of their commanders to check these most infamous proceedings. Mr. Mathews, it is said, is waiting dispatches from the British commanders, and will demand redress from the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz for the insults and robberies committed upon the British Consul. As for the duties it appears a question which party should be made to refund them. The *conducta* was not cleared and shipped according to the tariff of 1856, and as both the English and French Governments, through the stupidity of Otway and the rascality of Gabriac, have enforced the tariff of 1826 upon the Constitutionalists, they cannot find special fault if the Constitutionalists stick to the tariff and insist upon having the duties paid to the Clergy people, and which should have been, by the very rules laid down at Vera Cruz in March last by the English and French fleets, paid to the Constitutional Custom-house at San Blas. It seems to me clear that the Clergy party did very wrong in infringing the tariff of '56 by embarking the *conducta* at Santa Cruz, not a legal port, and that shippers were very stupid in allowing their money to be embarked in that way; but they unquestionably acted in good faith; they were, besides, at the mercy of Marquez, and could not alter or prevent the carrying out of his plans, and they should be protected from such robbery as they are now being submitted to. If these transactions be tolerated there is scarcely a town in the whole central part of the Republic that will not suffer in some way, for the parties are constantly changing—one here to-day and the other to-morrow.

From Mazatlan we learn the English Consul in that place has also been subjected to insult and robbery, and the movements of the English vessels on that coast must therefore be looked forward to with great anxiety. We are led to believe by last advices from the coast that the occupation of Mazatlan by English marines is not at all improbable. Things have clearly come to that pass that unless foreign troops of some kind occupy the towns of Mexico, all security for foreigners is gone.

The assassination of Chase at Tepic by Gen. Marquez has been made the subject of a terrific dispatch from Mr. Mathews to the Secretary of State of the Clergy Government in this capital. Mr. Mathews denounces Marquez as an assassin, in the most unqualified terms, and demands, in the name of the British Government, the just punishment of such a blood-thirsty, disreputable villain. The Clergy do not know what to say or do about this dispatch. They dare not, I think, quarrel with the British *Chargé*, and they cannot discharge Marquez. Then, what are they to do? This is the great question. So far they have kept quiet, but after the mail of to-day Mr. Mathews is quite likely to call upon them for an answer. He is not the man to be humbugged by them, and the next step in the case of this most infamous assassination and beastly treatment of Chase's body after death must assume a very important character. In the meantime, what is our precious Government doing to protect American lives and property in Mexico? It will be a burning shame if the action of the British *Chargé d'Affaires* in Mexico is not seconded on the moment by our Government. Undoubtedly Mr. Black will, by this mail, inform our Government fully as to what steps Mr. Mathews has taken; and after the complaints made about the refusal of Mr. Otway to protect Americans, it must be seen if our Government will second the acts of his successor, who has already given proofs that he at least is disposed to do all in his power to put a period to the indiscriminate massacres of foreign residents in this anarchized country.

The assassinations at Cuernavaca still agitate the friends of the victims, but have called forth no action on the part of Gabriac. There were two Frenchmen and one Spaniard butchered by the Clergy forces in the most brutal manner; but as it appears that the owner of the famous hacienda of San Vicente was at the bottom of the whole business, and as he is a rich Spaniard, there is little hope of the ends of justice being obtained while things are as at present. Gabriac made a show as if he would take up the business, but when he discovered there was not a redeeming point to be found for the defence of the Clergy, he suspended inquiries, and there the matter stands.

The facts of the case are about these: The owner of the hacienda of San Vincente discharged from his service his *administrador* (overseer,) and the man, for want of employment, started a small shop in the vicinity of the hacienda, backed by some merchants who knew him to be a worthy person. This did not suit the owner of the hacienda of San Vincente, who, to get rid of him, denounced him to the authorities as a conspirator. The authorities sent a small force to arrest the trader. These forces arrived at the stor late at night, and instead of knocking at the door and trying to gain an entrance by the honest route, they went to the back of the house and tried to enter that way. They had partially effected an entrance into the yard when they commenced firing on the house. This alarmed the trader, who, having been robbed several times, and by no means suspecting that the parties firing were regular soldiers, seized his arms and prepared for a defence. There were with him two Frenchmen and the servants of the house—seven or eight in all. The soldiers continued the firing, and the trader and his party returned the fire. This state of things continued all night, and resulted in the death of several soldiers, and in the wounding, mortally, of the two Frenchmen. In the morning a small reinforcement came out from Cuernavaca, which the trader looked upon as relief for him, until they came up. Explanations then ensued, and the trader quietly surrendered and started for Cuernavaca; but he had not been there half an hour before he was shot without any show of trial, and his two friends, the Frenchmen, died from their wounds and from neglect.

This story is embellished with many incidents which aggravate its enormity, but really in such stirring times as we now have in this unhappy Mexico, it is enough for us to know that such a one, or such another one, has been murdered by the bloodhounds of the Clergy. It is too well known now to require illustration, that these inhuman monsters are capable of any barbarity. All they require is the opportunity. The friends of the Spaniard are clamorous, and swear the facts shall be made known. One of his friends has taken up arms, and with a small band is revenging himself upon every Clergy official he can catch. He has hung one General already, and no doubt will give further proofs of his determination to carry out the rule—"blood for blood."

Leaving out a variety of smaller cases of murder, and turning from the contemplation of the violent scenes of butchery and robbery to the more placid affairs of battles and sieges, and governmental manœuvres, we find: 1st. The Clergy forces advancing in the interior, and the Constitutionalists giving a free way for them. 2d. The troops of Oaxaca coming up towards Puebla, and Conos, falling back. 3d. Robles lying quiet, spending his money on his line of operations. 4th. The forces of Morelia and San Luis advancing toward Guanajuato and Queretaro, but here, as in all other places, no fighting—not so much as a bloody nose reported in the bulletins. At Queretaro, the other day, the Clergy forces ran away from the place, fearing an attack from some Constitutional forces who were in sight, and funny enough, the Constitutionalists, misinterpreting this flight for a flank movement, cut their sticks for dear life, and the place was without a garrison for two days.

The garrison of this place are now under drill every day—what for no one knows, but it is generally believed to be preparing for Vera Cruz. Lately very little has been said about this campaign, owing to reports which have reached here regarding a treaty. Miramon says if Juarez gets money and no men, it will be so much the easier for him (Miramon) to take Vera Cruz; that the money will all soon disappear amongst the officers, without the hope of getting more from the same quarter, and as expectations from the United States have kept the Constitutionalists off so long, the moment those hopes are terminated the clergy money will have more influence than ever. There is a deal of reason in all this. But although the clergy may buy Vera Cruz, they cannot buy all the country, and the war must go on. It is generally credited here that Degollado has again sold himself to the clergy, and that this sale accounts for the cowardly manner in which he is now flying before a very inferior force under Woll. *Poor Mexico!*

City of Mexico, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

I was wrong in stating to you in my letter of the 1st that the *conducta* for the Pacific had already left Guadalajara. The statement was made from a report which turns out false. The *conducta* has been robbed of $600,000, about one quarter of the whole. This city was thrown into the most intense excitement on the morning of the 2d by the announcement that Gen. Marquez had robbed the *conducta*, and pronounced for himself, in imitation of Iturbide, who became Emperor of Mexico by a similar transaction. The last part of the report is not yet confirmed, but the unfortunate shippers in the *conducta* have melancholy proof that $600,000 of their money has been appropriated by Marquez, with the slenderest possibility of their ever getting a dollar of it back again. Marquez, before taking the money, gave a decree, making the transaction *legal*, according to the clergy mode of doing business. He alludes in this decree to the demoralization of the times; to his willingness, but inability for the want of money, to crush the Vandalic spirit which animates the Constitutionalists, and says he wants $600,000, and, therefore, takes it, and winds up by assuring the people that he will guarantee their lives and properties! No corsair chief, footpad, or gentleman of the royal road, ever did brigandage with a greater show of ostentation than Marquez has made use of on this occasion in dipping his fingers into the pockets of the merchants and bankers of Mexico. If we had not in our view constantly the blue lips and chattering teeth of the unfortunate sufferers, we might be disposed, even here, to look upon the robbery of the *conducta* as a good joke. It certainly is a fair illustration of the times, and must dissipate the last hope of those abroad who till now have believed in the possibility of the clergy's sustaining themselves in power.

Night before last Miramon disappeared from here in the diligence for the interior! This city was not particularly disturbed by the event, for many said they expected it. But where, or why, has he gone? That's the question. He started for the interior with an escort of about fifty men. Some say he has gone to return no more—emphatically, to cut his stick. Others say he has gone to join Mejia and Velez, and with them march against Marquez and Woll, and make them shill out the money Marquez robbed from the *conducta*. Others, again, assert that Miramon will join Marquez, divide the balance of the *conducta* between them, and both put off for other parts to enjoy their ill-gotten plunder. These are a few of the reports. The fact is, Miramon's sudden departure is a case of *quien sabe* up to the present time. If he would only hang himself, or get hanged before his return, it would be a great blessing to Mexico.

The latest advices from Tepic and San Blas are that Mr. Allsopp, the British Consul, has escaped, and got on board Her Majesty's ship *Amethyst*. At San Blas the *Amethyst* had cut out two ships seized by the Constitutionalists, but not without first firing upon a guard sent to oppose the operations of the British cruiser. No advices have been received at Mazatlan since my last, but it is quite likely the place has suffered a rebuke, ere this, from the British cruisers, for the insults heaped upon the British Consul at that port. What a blessing it would be if we had ships-of-war, with commanders capable of doing likewise, in such emergencies as the present! Our people have been imprisoned, banished, robbed, shot and hanged right and left for the last few years on the Pacific coast, and nothing has been done beyond the utterance of a few senseless growls from Washington, which have been treated with the greatest contempt in Mexico. A brace of English Consuls are treated precisely as the American Consul at Tepic was treated four years ago, and down comes the fist of John Bull. That nation has, at present, a representative in Mexico who dares to do right and take the consequences. He orders, and others in the British service in and on the coasts of Mexico execute, Englishmen are protected, or, at least, outrages upon them are redressed in a prompt manner. The result is, Englishmen are respected, while Americans are persecuted and treated with contempt. This should not be so; but the state of things we are forced to bear in Mexico is the natural and legitimate consequence of our own stupid and disgraceful policy, which is one devoid of all honor and as base and truckling as that of poor Mexico.

The Constitutionalists have taken Guanajuato, and the pipes are all laid for a grand move upon this city in the coming week. The time is unquestionably most favorable for them, but I have my fears of their movements being attended with success. Their friends here say they will be able to throw six thousand men in the Valley of Mexico in the next five days, but I doubt if they will do it. We shall see. If they do nothing until Miramon has time to reorganize his forces in the interior and settle the *conducta* business, they certainly will do nothing for the next six months. The clergy are unquestionably in a tighter place at this moment than they have ever before been. They have no money, and it would be difficult for them to raise any just now. Jecker, who has been their chief creditor, and who was about to lend them the credit of his name for $15,000,000, is very much scared, and prompt action on the part of the Constitutionalists would drive him on his knees begging forgiveness for the many murders, robberies, &c., which his dollars have caused in the last two years. Jecker gone from the clergy, all the other jobbers in human blood,—which they have coined into dollars—will slink back with fear and trembling; and well they might, for Jecker is unquestionably the most soulless operator in Mexico, not even excepting Escandon, whose only point of superiority is downright roguery.

The weather has been uncommonly cold for the past week, something quite surprising for Mexico.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE ROBBERY OF THE TEHUANTEPEC MAIL—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 1st of Nov., publishes the official correspondence between Mr. La Reintrie, United States Chargé *ad interim*, and th Mexican Government, on the subject of the late outrage on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The following is the communication addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. La Reintrie:

U. S. Legation, Vera Cruz, Sept. 17, 1859.

Sir: I beg leave, most respectfully, to inclose to your Excellency a copy of a communication from the Consul of the United States at Tehuantepec, under date of the 29th ult., from which your Excellency will learn that the United States mail was attacked, on the morning of the 15th of August last, between the port of La Ventosa and the City of Tehuantepec, and that the mail bags of the United States have been cut open and searched by a party numbering from twelve to fifteen men, armed with muskets.

It also appears from this communication that a citizen of the United States has been robbed upon the same route, and that the Collector of Customs at La Ventosa was subjected to the same indignity.

In view, therefore, of the emergency of the case, the mails of the United States passing and repassing, twice in each month, over the Tehuantepec route, I deem it an imperative duty to ask the prompt and efficient action of the Constitutional Government, in order hereafter to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages; and would call your Excellency's attention to the stipulations of the 8th article of the treaty of Dec. 30, 1853, by which the Mexican Government has agreed "to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation and security" of the Tehuantepec route, to further request of your Excellency that the necessary instructions be issued to the local authorities on said route, for the proper protection of the mails and citizens of the United States, and their property, passing over the Isthmus; and that such other measures be adopted for their security as the occasion demands, and for the punishment of the parties guilty of this high-handed offence.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's obedient servant,

HENRY ROY DE LA REINTRIE,
Secretary in charge of the Legation of the United States, Mexico.

His Excellency Don Juan Antonio de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, Vera Cruz.

Accompanying this letter was the following statement from Mr. Webster, U. S. Consul at Tehuantepec:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Tehuantepec, Aug. 29, 1859.

Hon. Robt M. McLane, American Minister near the Government of Mexico:

Sir:—At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., I received a note from Mr. Louis F. Meyer, Agent of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, in this city stating that the United States mail had been attacked between La Ventosa and Tehuantepec by an armed force. As the mail train arrived between 2 and 3 A. M., and after a few moments detention left for the Suchil, I was unable to communicate the fact to you by that conveyance. I availed myself, however, of the opportunity of the departure of a gentleman on the following day for the Suchil, to write to the Consul at Minatitlan, stating briefly the facts of the case, and requesting him to forward the same to you as promptly as possible.

As that letter may not have reached its destination, I deem it my duty to state that on the morning of the 15th inst., about 1 o'clock A. M., the mail train from La Ventosa for this city was attacked by a party of twelve or fifteen men armed with muskets, who ordered them to halt, and afterwards to dismount.

There was but one passenger with the train, whom they robbed of some four or five dollars and his baggage. They then cut the United States mail-bags, without, however, taking anything of consequence from them—a bundle or two of papers which they threw on the ground, and which were afterwards picked up by the transportation agent and replaced in the mail-bag. They also robbed a mule-load of goods (belonging to Don Jose Sotomayor, the Collector of the Maritime Custom-house) accompanying the train.

The road between this city and the Pacific has always been considered perfectly secure, but this occurrence proves that there is hardly a league of road on this side of the Isthmus that is not exposed to the depredations of the reactionary party or their adherents.

The object, undoubtedly, of this attack was to secure the Mexican mail from Acapulco to this city, and failing in this, to obtain whatever offered in the shape of plunder.

This affair is one of great importance, and shows most conclusively how imperfectly this end of the transit route is protected, and the absolute necessity there is of having an immediate understanding with the Government of President Juarez, as to the manner of protecting it, and the prevention of similar outrages.

Unless this be done, the route, as far as the transportation of the United States mail is concerned, will have to be abandoned.

I have to acknowledge, by last post, the receipt of your communications, dated July 29 and July 30, from San Andres Tuxtla.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. R. WEBSTER, U. S. Consul.

The Minister's reply was as follows:

Department of State and Foreign Affairs, National Palace, Vera Cruz., Oct. 25, 1859.

I have the honor to communicate herewith a copy of the circular, which, in consequence of certain excesses committed against foreign subjects, has been addressed to the Governors of the States by direction of H. E. the President, that Mr. de la Reintrie, may communicate it to his Government, should he deem it proper.

It is gratifying on this occasion to renew to you, Sir, my very respectful consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

The circular alluded to expresses great regret at the occurrences; calls upon the Governor to do everything in his power towards the protection of the Transit route, guaranteed alike by charter obligations and the interest of the nation; and adds that additional troops have already been ordered thither in sufficient force to secure henceforth the perfect freedom and safety of the United States mails, passengers and freight of whatever description, and the entire property of the road.

Mr. la Reintrie rejoined:

It will afford me great pleasure to transmit copies of these communications to the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, at Washington, by the first available opportunity; and I have not the least doubt that this manifestation on the part of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, to mete out even-handed justice to all who dwell within the limits of the Republic, to cause its laws to be fully obeyed and sustained, and to give security and protection to the citizens of the United States, will be most acceptable to the Government and people of the United States.

I avail of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration and respect. HENRY LA REINTRIE,
Secretary in charge of the U. S. Legation.

To His Excellency, Don Juan Antonio de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, Vera Cruz.

AFFAIRS AT BROWNSVILLE.

THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES AND BROWNSVILLE.

The subjoined correspondence is that briefly referred to in telegraphic and newspaper accounts as having passed between the Sheriff of Cameron County, Texas, and the authorities of the adjoining Mexican State, at the outset of the Cortinas difficulties.

THE SHERIFF TO COL. ARQUILLES.

Brownsville, Texas, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

To Joaquin Arquilles, Commandante of Matamoros, Mexico:

This city has been attacked by a horde of Mexican outlaws. They have killed four of our citizens, and now threaten to sack and burn the town. As Sheriff of the County of Cameron I apply to you, a friendly authority, that you send a force to contend with the banditti, for we are without troops here. In granting my request you will aid the cause of justice.

J. A. BROWN,
Sheriff of Cameron County, Texas.

COL. ARQUILLES TO SHERIFF BROWN, MILITARY OFFICER OF THE LINE OF THE BRAVO.

Matamoras, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

To the Sheriff of Cameron County:

Señor: With the most profound feelings of regret, I received your note of this date, in which you announce to me the fact of the atrocious attack of the banditti upon your town at daylight this morning, committing assassinations and other crimes. You ask of me armed troops to protect the town. You can count on the necessary force, and I have also to say to you, in the name of all Mexicans worthy the title, that not only the troops of the line subject to my orders, but all good citizens of this city, are disposed and ready to aid the citizens of Brownsville, and they will cross the river to your relief whenever yourself or other competent authority consider it necessary.

The disposable and organized force is now at the gate opposite the ford and subject to your orders. In conclusion, I assure you, in the name of the Mexican authorities and all good citizens, that they will do their part in sustaining justice and humanity, and perform their duty as good neighbors.

JOAQUIN ARQUILLES.

The commandante of Matamoras forwarded copies of these letters to the Governor of Tamaulipas at Tampico, on the 29th September, and on the 3d October the following letter was dispatched by the Commandante to the Governor.

COL. ARQUILLES TO THE GOVERNOR OF TAMAULIPAS.

Military Office of the Line of the Bravo, Matamoras, Oct. 3, 1859.

Senor: On the 29th ult., in virtue of my office, I made your Excellency acquainted with the cause of the alarm of the City of Brownsville, Texas, on the morning of the 28th ult., and forwarded copies of the communications which the Sheriff of that city and myself exchanged relative to the aid he solicited of Mexico to insure the tranquility of that neighborhood, as at that time they had no armed force of any description.

I have now to inform your Excellency that on the 30th of the same month, (September,) the city of Brownsville experienced a new alarm from the same cause, and fearing a repetition of the scenes of the 28th ult., from certain demonstrations that were made, the same sheriff requested that such troops as could be spared might be sent over for their protection. I accordingly dispatched to Brownsville one hundred armed men and one 4-pounder, all under the orders of Commandante of squadron, D. Matias Longoria, to whom I communicated the necessary instructions. I desire to inform your Excellency that this force remains at Brownsville at the present time, as the authorities of that place do not as yet feel that they have the power to defend the town against the marauders, should it be vigorously attacked.

God and liberty! JOAQUIN ARQUILLES.

To His Excellency the Governor of this State, Tampico.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR OF TAMAULIPAS.

Government of the State of Tamaulipas, War Office, Tampico, Oct. 10, 1859.

Señor: This Government and *Comandancia* have learned with profound regret of the occurrences at Brownsville, as related in your notes of 29th ult., and 3d inst.

In reply, this Government has to state that it fully approves of your proceedings, having for their object the subjugation of the armed force under D. Juan N. Cortinas in the neighboring city and prevent the recurrence of such events in the future, inasmuch as they are calculated to interrupt that harmony which ought to prevail in a nation with whom we desire to cultivate a sincere friendship.

This Government relies upon you to take all those necessary measures to preserve the public peace in your district, and do all that lies in your power to aid the citizens of Brownsville.

You have been pleased to place the picket guard, which is now actually in the said city of Brownsville, under the orders of D. Matias Longoria, and this Government views with pleasure the alacrity with which he complies with your orders.

It will be well for you to manifest to the authorities and inhabitants of Brownsville with what willingness it has been decided to lend them that aid which humanity and our friendly relations demand.

God and liberty!

ANDRES TREVIÑO.

To the Comandante of the Line of the Bravo.

APPEAL OF BROWNSVILLE FOR AID.

The Corpus Christi *Ranchero*, of Nov. 7, indulges apprehensions of the capture of Brownsville, and gives the following particulars of the reinforcement of the outlaw's band:

"Under the command of Pedro Villareal, a company of more than 100 men had crossed from Mexico to join Cortinas, and these, as well as the other Mexican forces, were carrying aloft the Mexican colors. Cortinas had 450 men in camp, and as many more on scouts throughout the country, to intercept all communication with the besieged in Brownsville, where were only about 50 reliable men under arms, but all of whom were worn out with fatigue. On the day of the attack on their rancho, from 10 A. M. to sundown, they, at intervals, distinctly heard the firing of cannon in the direction of Brownsville.

To this statement is added the following from Messrs. J. O'Connor, R. D. Love, J. A. Ware, John B. Davis, and J. A. E. Randolph, citizens of Nueces and San Patricio counties, who were at Judge Love's rancho, when Mr. W. D. Thomas, with his wife, daughter and son, and Mr. Nathaniel White, came from the Rio Grande, and made the above declaration under affidavit.

We are satisfied that our frontier on the Rio Grande is in a state of war, and that Brownsville, with its American population, has either fallen into the hands of Cortinas and his men, who are supported and sustained by the Mexican population beyond the river, or is in great danger of being captured. The Mexican flag is flying from a flag-staff four miles above Brownsville.

When Brownsville falls, we greatly fear the next attack will be made upon the settlements of the Nueces.

We deem it necessary that an effort be made by the people to rescue our countrymen and to defend our frontier from invasion. We, therefore, call upon the people of Victoria, Goliad, Refugio and Karnes Counties to come to the rescue of our deserted and unprotected frontier. The women and children of our frontier are in danger of being massacred. Come to our relief—come quickly; bring your arms and ammunition; we have none on the Nueces, and our frontier needs your protection.

The *Ranchero* adds:

"A letter from Col. H. Clay Davis to us, dated 3d inst., corroborates the statement made in the foregoing affidavits of Thomas and White, so far as the number of Cortinas' band is concerned. It further states that Capt. Kennedy and Nickles are dead, and J. F. Georges is a prisoner, and that the people of Rio Grande City were in daily expectation of another attack.

These statements from different quarters force us to conclude that an actual state of war exists on our frontier, which is entirely without protection, and its immediate defence devolves upon the citizens of the Nueces and San Antonio Rivers, which are nearest to the frontier."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LATER—BROWNSVILLE SAID TO BE DESTROYED—ONE HUNDRED AMERICANS SLAIN.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 18.

The War Department has received a dispatch from General Twiggs, dated San Antonio, 12th inst., saying that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that Cortinas had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing some one hundred American citizens, and that Cortinas, with 800 men, was marching towards the Nueces River. Full credence is not given to the report.

BERMUDAS AND THE WEST INDIES.

Fever on Shipping—Late News from Barbados, Demerara, Jamaica, St. Vincent and Trinidad—American Shipping at Barbados.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bermuda, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

Our community was not a little surprised on Sunday morning last, the 6th inst., by the arrival of a steamship of great size and power. It turned out to be the Royal Mail West India steamer *Tasmania*, Capt. Joliffe, from St. Thomas, bound to England—a vessel larger than the Cunard steamer *Persia*, being no less than 376 feet in length, and drawing 23 feet water. It appears that the *Tasmania*, when three days out from St. Thomas, (which place she left on 31st Oct.,) was discovered to be leaking badly, and the water gained so rapidly that she had five feet in her after hold, and fifteen feet in her after compartment. This accident was occasioned by what is termed the "packing" of the screw breaking loose, and repairs being absolutely necessary. The vessel steered for these islands as the nearest port. Besides this casualty, she has yellow fever on board, twenty of her crew being down with it. Two of them died on the passage, and two of them since the steamer anchored here. The passengers (66 in number) and officers of the ship are healthy. She has $800,000 in specie on freight. The Dock-yard authorities rendered every assistance to the *Tasmania*. By means of a diver, clothed in his water-tight apparatus, the leak has been stopped, and the damage to the screw-packing repaired. The *Tasmania* starts to-day for England.

H. M. steamer *Gladiator* also put in here, full of fever, on the 3d inst. She came from St. Thomas, where she caught the infection. She left four men ill of the disease at St. Kitts, lost one on her way from St. Thomas to these Islands, and her assistant surgeon died after arrival here. It was resolved to dispatch her at once to a cooler latitude, and she left for Halifax next day.

Intelligence from several of the West Indian Colonies has been received here since I closed my letter of the 5th inst., and I seize this opportunity to send the Times a summary of the news from that quarter.

The accounts from Barbadoes are to the 27th October. Very favorable weather had succeeded a severe drought, and the timely rains had restored the somewhat parched vegetation. The planters agree that last month was the finest October they remember, and they anticipate from the present healthy state of the canes, a fine crop of sugar at the beginning of 1860. American provisions had been scarce up to the 23d October, and Corn Meal had risen in price to $7 a barrel; but on the 24th, no fewer than six vessels anchored in Carlisle Bay from the United States,—four from New-York, one from Boston, and one from Philadelphia—all having assorted cargoes on board. 3,200 barrels of Flour and 2,300 of Meal were thus thrown into the market, besides other Provisions. Prices, of course, receded quickly. Flour had been sold for $7 a barrel, duty paid, and $6 in bond; 5,000 bags of East India Rice had also arrived, 3,000 of which brought $3 @ 100 lbs. Of native produce the quotations are: Sugar, none; molasses, 17 cents a gallon, and rum 60 cents a gallon.

The Legislature of Barbados has held its final sitting previously to the dissolution of the Assembly. One of the principal acts of the session was for the enrollment of a volunteer corps in aid of a local militia for the protection of the Island.

From Demerara the latest date is the 25th October. Variable weather is reported—some days oppressively hot, others tempered by fresh breezes—but it was pronounced highly favorable for planting operations, and the sugar prospects are exceedingly good. Demerara has become somewhat famous for the amusements of the turf, but it is said this year the usual races will not come off owing to the great scarcity of suitable horses. The newly-formed companies of militia were acquiring great accuracy of fire from frequent target shooting; and from the efficient training to which the men were subjected, there was no doubt of the whole corps becoming superior soldiers. Trade continued dull at Demerara; shipping was abundant, but freights were scarce.

Jamaica dates are down to the 26th October. The weather on the south side of the island had been propitious for agricultural operations, but not so on the north side: in the latter district the canes were quite backward, while on the south side their growth had been so rapid as to leave no doubt that they would be ready for cutting by Christmas. The health of Jamaica was tolerably good. A report had got in circulation that cholera had shown itself, but it was found to be erroneous; still it is admitted that sporadic cases of choleraic diarrhœa had presented themselves, and that many of them had proved fatal. Jamaica was free from fever. Gov. Darling had received from almost every parish in the island glowing addresses respecting the able manner in which he had administered the Government. These demonstrations had been made by the public at large in consequence of very violent attacks having been made by a portion of the Press of the island upon the Governor, traducing him in the severest terms. But public opinion, in the aggregate, is on Mr. Darling's side, and he is considered to be one of the best Governors that Jamaica has ever had.

St. Vincent papers to the 20th ult. refer favorably to the progress of legislative business there; and that the Public Treasury was in a satisfactory condition, there being the sum of £3,094 at the credit of the colony. An act had passed the Assembly to pay the salaries of officials monthly instead of quarterly.

The commercial advices from St. Vincent are unimportant.

The only item from Trinidad is, that there was much sickness both in town and country. A good supply of American provisions had arrived from the United States.

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. STOWE'S NOVEL.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. New-York: Derby & Jackson, No. 119 Nassau-street.

We have never read *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. We mention the fact, not for the purpose of inviting Mr. Barnum to offer us an engagement to go on exhibition, but to prevent any apprehension on the part of our readers that we intend to judge the *Minister's Wooing* by comparison with that renowned work of fiction. It may be better, or it may be worse;—the fact in either case is not important. It has merit and interest enough of its own to command attention, and faults enough, without doubt, to reward the explorations of those who search for them.

As its title indicates, it is a love story:—but its main purpose is to illustrate the tone and style of religious thought and life in New-England, before the rigid hardness of its Puritanism had been in any degree modified by the changes of later years. The story itself is common-place. Dr. Hopkins, the author of the Hopkinsian theory of Disinterested Benevolence, which made some figure in the early days of New-England theological controversy, and is still familiar to students of modern theology, is the Minister who is supposed to do the Wooing. All that this amounts to, however, is the gradual consciousness on his part that the presence of one Mary Scudder, with whose mother he boards, is becoming very pleasant and agreeable to him, and that he misses her very much when she is absent. The "wooing" of the reverend divine would scarcely pass muster as a legitimate and creditable performance of that sort even in New-England. Mary was already in love with her cousin James Marvyn, a wild fellow, who had gone to sea; and her mother was very much afraid she would marry him on his return. So she did her best to aid the Minister's Wooing, and finally induced her daughter, by appealing to her sense of duty, to promise to marry him; when, just as that interesting ceremony is about to take place, James comes home, and marries her himself—though apparently against her will, inasmuch as she had *promised* to marry the Doctor, and she could not understand how it could possibly be right, under any circumstances, not to keep her word. This, with the exception of the usual amount of incidental episodes, is the whole of the story. The characters are strongly drawn, and generally developed with truth and naturalness. The best of them all is the old negro servant Candace, whose common sense and good heart often vanquish the theological argumentations by which the Minister had hedged up the way of life to everybody of less stoical and rigid temper than himself. The next best is Madame de Frontignac, a French woman, who had married an officer for whom she did not care, and had afterwards fallen in love with Aaron Burr. Her character is full of life and spirit,—on the surface light, gay, and frivolous, but at the bottom full of real feeling and genuine truth. The other characters are of secondary merit; and many of the incidents,—the reluctance of Mary, for example, to marry James Marvyn,—his writing her a long letter devoted wholly to the process of his conversion, &c., do not seem to us to be true to nature,—the nature even of the hard Puritan age with which the book is concerned.

The real value of this new work is the fidelity and vivid life with which it presents the features of that remarkable age, and the graphic truth and power with which it delineates both the outward incidents and the heart-experience of daily life. It is in this that Mrs. Stowe's special talent lies, and it gives her a conspicuous preëminence among the writers of the day. To use a common-place but expressive phrase, she understands human nature; she traces with great skill and fidelity the development of special traits of character, and appreciates the effect of different motives upon different temperaments. Her language is always graphic, and her style eminently spirited and picturesque.

Special exception has been taken in some quarters to the theological inculcations of this book,—mainly by those who devote a large portion of their time and thought to hunting heresies in the writings and teachings of the various members of the Beecher family. Mrs. Stowe has been charged with holding up to dislike, if not disgust, the specific doctrines of Calvinistic Puritanism,—especially the belief in predestination and in the eternal punishment of all but a certain portion of the world "elected" to a different fate. We think every reader of the book will assent to the truth of the allegation. The effect produced upon the mind is certainly hostile to those doctrines. But this does not necessarily imply any special culpability on the author's part. We copied some days since from the London *Saturday Review*, a long review of this work in which the ground is taken that no one has any right to introduce theological topics into a work of fiction, or to seek to aid or injure any creed by such presentations of its influence upon daily life and manners as those given in Mrs. Stowe's book. The writer alleged that Mrs. S. produces the impression that the doctrine of eternal punishment cannot be true, because it involves so many very agreeable people in a very dreadful fate;—and this he characterized as an unfair style of argument.

We do not so understand the purpose or effect of her book—nor can we assent to the general argument of the *Review* against the propriety of her treatment of such a subject. If Christianity is anything more than a bundle of beliefs—if it rests upon any other basis than mere logic, the collation of texts and the sifting of words,—it cannot be amiss to treat it as something more. Its effects upon life, upon personal character, upon social relations, and upon the mind and heart of individuals, is certainly an essential element of its validity. Mrs. Stowe, besides illustrating in her book the social manners and customs of a particular period of New-England history, presents the effect of its theological creed upon the men and women of that day. If she has done it truly and fairly—without exaggeration or caricature—she cannot be charged with having transgressed the laws of fair discussion. The passage to which special exception is taken is that in which Mrs. Marvyn hears of the death of her wild, generous, noble-hearted but unconverted son James, at sea. She had been taught to believe implicitly in the doctrine of election—and in that of disinterested benevolence, which implied that she was to rejoice in the eternal perdition of her friends, her children and herself, if that were necessary to insure the greatest happiness of the universe and the glory of the Creator. When the effect of this doctrine was thus brought home to her own bosom she writhed under the torture which it inflicted, and protested against it with all the energy of an agonized, human, mother's heart. It is not necessary that we should copy

American publisher for rendering to one of the most delicately gifted and most unhappy of Celtic writers the tribute of this thoroughly prepared and admirably executed edition of his works. With the world at large, the Irish poet will probably be more popular in his capacity of German Anthologist than through his proper personal works. MANGAN'S translations are always sympathetically, if not always accurately, in harmony with his originals; but even the best of them are on the whole decidedly inferior in genuine poetic merit to the most characteristic of his own effusions, such as that heart-broken and heart-breaking ballad, "The Nameless One;" or that hopeless, most pathetically apathetic threnody over a wasted life, "The Dying Enthusiast."

JOHN MITCHEL, whom we are most happy to welcome on other ground than that red hill of battle upon which he insists on passing so much of his time, has prefaced this volume with a very appreciative and yet very glowing essay upon MANGAN'S life and works, in which the elegy and the eulogy are blended with a mastery of strong thought and sincere feeling, which makes us regret that we are so often called upon to quarrel with the politics of a writer whose own prose is so clear and vigorous, and whose poetic tastes chime in the main so pleasantly with our own.

REYNARD THE FOX. After the German version of Goethe. by THOMAS JAMES ARNOLD. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Coming Christmas casts its cheerful light before, upon the publishers' shelves. We are promised all manner of lovely books for the holiday season; and here in visible presence lies one, at least, compact of solid worth and graceful ornament which augurs well for its "following." The Messrs. APPLETONS have made themselves responsible for an extremely elegant reproduction of Mr. ARNOLD'S very "painful" version of GOETHE'S modernization of the ancient tale of "Reynard the Fox:" with wood-cuts of KAULBACH'S marvelous designs. The book naturally is less a Book of Beauty than a beautiful book; and, therefore, is to be noted as one of many signs that the quality of the public's taste is growing finer as the weight of the public's purse increases. It is not quite easy to preserve in wood the inimitable delicacies and characteristic traits of expression whereby KAULBACH has humanized his fantastic illustrations of this quaint and pregnant poem; and this must be borne in mind in judging this publication. But the wood-cutter (why are we denied his name?) has done almost the best that could be done with his materials, and the result is one of the most creditable gift-books ever yet offered for the merry season now at hand.

THE FRENCH CLASSICS.

Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON continue their admirable series of French Classics—one of the most excellent of the many valuable publications which this enterprising house has given to the American public. They have just issued an excellent edition of *The Martyrs*, by CHATEAUBRIAND—the English translation hitherto used having been carefully revised and completed by the American editor, Mr. WIGHT. Madame DE STAEL'S *Corinne*, a well-known classic of French literature; *Pascal's Thoughts and Letters*, with an exceedingly able and valuable essay on his genius and character, by HENRY ROGERS, originally written for the *Edinburgh Review*; *La Fontaine's Fables*, in two volumes, in the excellent translation of ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr.,—the best that has ever been made; and an English version of *La Henriade*, by VOLTAIRE, with several of the minor productions of the same great author. We have thus six new volumes added to this excellent collection. We are glad to infer from the rapidity with which its successive works are issued, that it meets with something of the public favor which it deserves.

Miscellaneous.

The APPLETONS have issued one volume of *Lewes' Physiology of Common Life*, in which most valuable and interesting scientific facts concerning the ordinary phenomena of life are presented in a most attractive and fascinating manner. It is a work which cannot fail to interest all classes of readers, and for the young it will be found to combine instruction with entertainment to a most remarkable degree. The same house has issued a *History of the Four Georges* by Dr. SMUCKER, embracing the history of England during a period of special interest in this country. Mr. PUTNAM has published another volume of *Travels* by BAYARD TAYLOR, made up of sketches which seemed to have no appropriate place in his other works. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. continue the publication of *Cooper's Novels*, illustrated by DARLEY—by far the most elegant edition of the works of this great American Novelist ever issued, and one which will permanently remain the standard for both public and private libraries. They have also published in a very elegant volume an illustrated account of *Mount Vernon and its Associations*, by BENSON J. LOSSING,—who has given very beautiful pictorial illustrations of everything interesting connected with that sacred spot, and added clear and detailed descriptions of its history, and of everything relating to its past history and present condition.

Mr. PARTON, whose *Life of Aaron Burr* was so well received, has just published, through MASON BROTHERS, the first volume of a *Life of Andrew Jackson*. We have not been able to give it a critical examination, but it seems to be written with spirit and vivacity, and will supply what hitherto has been lacking—a popular account of a man who has played a very conspicuous part in the history of the country.

A handsome edition of DE GERANDO'S well-known and very valuable treatise on *Education* comes to us from the Boston Press of T. O. H. P. BURNHAM. It is translated by Miss E. P. PEABODY.——Twenty Sermons by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN have been published in a handsome volume by HENRY LYON, Bleecker-street, and will be welcomed by the many admirers of this eloquent and gifted preacher.——TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, have issued, in a neat little book, sundry poems by JOHN G. SAXE,—and among them the "Money King" and "The Press." The public are so familiar with their characteristics,—humor, pathos and common sense,—that criticism of them is quite needless.

The sportsman, weary of gun and rod, will find something to please him in *Carolina Sports*—a rollicking story of hunting, told by Hon. WM. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, and put into handsome print by DERBY & JACKSON. The author's descriptions of "devil fishing," which occupy a large share of the book, are given with spirit.

Another sporting character, who declines to place upon his title-page any other name than that of "Skitt, who was raised thar"—and in this wise renders himself amenable to a charge of undignified levity—writes of *Scenes and Characters on Fisher's River*. The river flows through North Carolina, and the story tells of adventures among the pines. A series of illustrations by MCLENAN are, perhaps, superior in quality to the text. (HARPERS.)

A species of domestic *vade mecum*, designed for family use, and by no means attractive as a work for close reading, is *The Corner Cupboard*. The title is suggestive of meat and drink, but the compiler, who has gathered up a variety of bits of useful information, confines his attention to no particular branch of household economy. The book is a portable encyclopedia, treating of some hundreds of subjects, and profusely illustrated. DICK & FITZGERALD.

In the long evenings of the Winter, parlor amusement will be pleasant. The lovers of such pastime will discover in the pages of *Parlor Theatricals* a ready-made programme of entertainment. The work is compact and neat, contains minute directions for the performances, and will save the amateur actor a world of trouble. DICK & FITZGERALD.

Mr. EDWARD FERRERO, the well-known dancing-master, has expounded three graceful mysteries of the art in a little work just published in his own name, with the title of the *Art of Dancing Historically Illustrated*. The clumsiest boor cannot get befogged among Mr. FERRERO'S lucid descriptions.

A more serious work is that of Mr. ANDREW W. YOUNG, essaying to impart primary instruction in the principles of constitutional government, and the rights and duties of citizens. Mr. YOUNG'S book is entitled *The Government Class-Book*, and it is introduced as a school text-book, couched in terms sufficiently general, and arranged in convenient lessons. Synopses of the Constitutions of the several States, which are appended to the volume, form a valuable feature. (Published by H. DAYTON.)

ROMANCES.

From the prolific press of Mr. PETERSON, we have two or three new novels of average merit. The *Old Stone Mansion*, by CHARLES J. PETERSON, is a tale of domestic life, sufficiently spiced with sentiment and tragedy, and will be acceptable to a large class of readers.

Lizzy Glenn, by T. S. ARTHUR, is the story of the trials of a seamstress,—one of those unhappy women whose labor is ill-requited and who struggle to preserve their virtue in their poverty. Mr. ARTHUR has drawn a strong picture of the trials of the needlewomen in the cities, but does not exaggerate the coloring:—the most exact narrative would be the most exciting romance. Mr. PETERSON has also published several additions to his series of cheap novels.

Mary Staunton; or, The Pupils of Marvell Hall, from the press of the APPLETONS, is a new work by the author of *Portraits of my Married Friends*. The heroine is introduced as a pupil of Marvell Hall, and the Hall is a representative of the New-York boarding-school. The localized incidents of the plot are worked up with no inconsiderable ability, and the book is superior, as a whole, to the previous effort of its author. The same publishers issue a small waif—*Loss and Gain; or, Margaret's Home*—from the agreeable pen of Mrs. HAVEN, more familiarly known as ALICE B. NEAL. Mrs. HAVEN, a lively and pleasant writer, has so many admirers that a trifle even like this story of MARGARET will not fail to find readers.

Not exactly a novel, but a romance nevertheless, is Major HODSON'S *Twelve Years of Soldier's Life in India*. The style of the volume is scarcely suggestive of the usual elegance of the publications of TICKNOR & FIELDS, but the contents furnish bits of good picking, here and there. The author's personal narrative of the seige of Delhi and the capture of the Indian princes would have been improved by judicious editing.

RELIGIOUS.

The first series of Dr. CUMMINGS' *Great Tribulation* appears from the press of RUDD & CARLETON in a handsome volume, and is to be followed immediately by a second series. As an expounder of prophecy, Dr. CUMMINGS has many followers, who will agree with him in the statement reiterated in the preface to this volume, to the effect that "the last vial was in all probability poured out in 1848, from which time to 1867 we may expect to feel its intensest effects." The Doctor regards the literal fulfillment of prophecy as near at hand, and discourses eloquently of the judgment to come.

Prof. CUTTING publishes his address on the province and uses of Baptist History, delivered before the Baptist Historical Society in this City in May last, with the new title of *Historical Vindications*. Prof. CUTTING is an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to the Baptist Church, and has shown great skill in historical research in the preparation of this work. The Appendices contain the Baptist Confessions of Faith and other documents, which will be peculiarly acceptable to members of the Baptist denomination. (Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN, publishers.)

Rev. J. G. WILSON, of Philadelphia, publishes a series of papers on the *Prophecies*, together with a small volume in vindication of the observance of the Sabbath. The volumes are for sale by M. W. DODD.

The sixth volume of the sermons of Mr. SPURGEON is issued by SHELDON & Co. It contains twenty-nine new discourses, and is embellished with a steel engraving of the new Tabernacle.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

The near approach of Holiday week may always be told by the sudden and simultaneous appearance of scores of attractive volumes for the little ones. H. DAYTON sends us a snug box, filled with *Uncle Merry's Library*, an illustrated series in six volumes, suited to the juvenile understanding, and quite unexceptionable in quality.

The APPLETONS publish *New Night Caps*, a story for children; and *Martha's Hooks and Eyes*, a little religious tale.

Engravings and Works of Art.

WILLIAMS & STEVENS have published a very spirited engraving by HALL, from a painting by FAITH, of *Merry-making in the Olden Times*, representing a group of out-door dancers, with sundry frolicsome and mischievous youths and maidens, under the wide-spreading oak of an English lawn. It is a very lively and pleasant picture.

Mr. SCHAUS has published a large and striking colored print of the *Great Eastern*, which illustrates her enormous size and general appearance under full sail very well. The interest in the subject is somewhat less sharp than it would have been but for her failure to make her appointed Transatlantic trip.

No one who desires to keep pace with the progress of English art, as well as to enrich his table with beautiful engravings, should neglect the *Art Journal*, issued simultaneously in London and New-York by VIRTUE & Co. It is in every respect a most excellent work.

LAW REPORTS.

Trouble in a Fire Company.

THE PROPERTY OF ENGINE NO. 28.

John R. Platt et al. vs. *Samuel M. Simpson et al.*—This action was brought to recover personal property, it being the furniture of Engine-house No. 28, and valued at $1,500. The plaintiffs were formerly members of this Company, and the defendants still remain such, and have possession of the property sued for. In February, 1858, the Company passed a resolution directing that Trustees should be appointed, to whom the furniture in the Engine-house should be conveyed and held in trust for the benefit of the Company. An agreement was drawn and executed by the then members of the Company, transferring the furniture accordingly. By this agreement the plaintiffs were made the Trustees. The agreement provided that the Trustees should, on the request of two-thirds of the members, sell and dispose of the property and divide the proceeds under the directions of that two-thirds portion of the Company making the request. Subsequent to the making of the agreement, the plaintiffs and other members resigned, and in November, 1858, two-thirds of the persons signing the agreement requested the plaintiffs to take possession of and sell the property. This action is now brought to obtain possession of the property from the remaining members of the Company, that the Trustees may perform the duty assigned them of selling it and disbursing the proceeds. The trial of the action was finally suspended to allow the plaintiffs to amend their complaint, they having alleged that the property had been *wrongfully taken* from them—whereas it was only *unjustly detained* by the defendants. The case came on before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas.

Mr. Martin and E. S. Vanwinkle, for plaintiffs; Stilwell & Swain and John A. Burrill, for defendants.

Action of Ejectment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 18—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

Wm. Snelling et al. vs. *Elisha Williams et al.*—This is an action pending in the Northern District of this State, and is brought here for trial by special order of the Court. It is an action of ejectment, brought to recover premises in the City of Buffalo, between Buffalo Creek and Lake Erie, on a strip of land known as "the point over the creek." The value of the premises whose title is involved in the suit is estimated at about $100,000.

The plaintiffs claim title from one Martin Middaugh, to whom, as is alleged, the land in question was conveyed by the Indians somewhere about 1800. The defendants claim title under one Joseph Ellicott, who was agent for the Holland Land Company in 1812.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Cutting, and Mr. Talcott, of Buffalo; for defendants, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ganson and Mr. Bowen, all of Buffalo.

The English Bank-Note Case Again.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Israel Steinhardt vs. *John G. Boker and John Boker.*—This was an action to recover £900 of the defendants, alleged to have been deposited with them, and belonging to the plaintiff.

The case has been once before tried, upon which occasion the jury disagreed. The whole story was reported in the TIMES, of Oct. 21.

The second trial was commenced on Tuesday last, before Justice STRONG, at Circuit, and was continued until now, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $3,678 17. Upon this verdict the Court allowed $100 additional, for trouble, &c. Thirty days were also granted by Justice STRONG, to making of a case by defendants.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for plaintiff; B. Hoxie for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

DAVIES, J.—*Shaw* vs. *Casper.*—Motions to open default and judgment denied, with $10 costs, for reasons given in suit No. 1.

A Nest of Counterfeiters Broken up.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, Nov. 16.

On Monday night a posse of officers, United States Deputy Marshals, and others reached this city, having in charge three men arrested and largely identified with the manufacture of bogus money, chiefly silver coin. These men constituted a nest of counterfeiters broken up at Cordova, in Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, eighteen miles above Rock Island, on Saturday night last, and brought thence to the City of Rock Island, where they passed the Sabbath.

The officers having got things in proper trim, went up from Rock Island on Saturday afternoon to Cordova, and that night after some sharp management succeeded by a sharp fight found their birds busy at their bogus work, and caught them in the act, taking possession of their entire outfit of tools, &c. The persons arrested are as follows:

TIMOTHY L. BIGELOW, a man 66 years old, who has a family, consisting of a wife and several children, and who has been a resident of the county for the last five years. He lived about a mile and a half this side of Cordova, on the bank of the river, and has sometimes lived on the island in the river.

CHESTER C. CLARK, aged 25 or 26, who is said to have come from Michigan, and had been with BIGELOW two or three years.

JAMES SMITH, aged 26 or 28 years, formerly an employe on the M. and M. Railroad, and lately the keeper of a house of ill-fame in Cordova. It is said that SMITH came from New-Hampshire, lived awhile in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and had kept the "Crib" in Cordova only a short time.

The old man BIGELOW and CLARK are said to be accomplished engravers, and expert counterfeiters. BIGELOW has served a term or two in the Penitentiary.

The clue to these operators was gained, we learn, by means of some of the arrests at Galesburgh, in Knox County, last year, and since that time Mr. BRADLEY has been on the scent. It will be readily believed in these times that it was no easy job to find a man in this region who was *making money*, but these Cordova operators have been found very busy filling an order for $1,000 in coin, given by one of the detectives. The men fought like lions, but were overpowered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An amendment to the laws for the protection of citizens is under consideration in the Legislature of Massachusetts. The following order was offered in the lower House Nov. 16: "That the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of providing further protection to citizens under the *habeas corpus* act." Mr. Kimball said it was offered to meet any contingency which might arise under the seventh section of the 98th chapter of the acts of Congress for the year 1846.

Rev. Geo. B. Claflin, a graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary; Rev. J. H. Dodge, of the Andover Theological Seminary; and Mr. Richard Miles, of Ohio, with their wives, sailed on Wednesday for the Mendi Mission, West Africa. They expect to land at Sherbro Island. The party take out lumber and materials for two houses, to be erected for their accommodation.

The new Town Hall in Medford, Mass., built upon the ruins of the structure destroyed by fire a few months since, was dedicated Nov. 16 by the Sons of Temperance. Addresses were made by Hon. Judge Russell, Edwin Thompson, Wm. Adams, Jr., and others.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

MEATS.

Business has been very dull during the week. Prices, however, exhibit no remarkable changes.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	18
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Stocks are ample and prices are unaltered. The demand is limited.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37	@	62½
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	14	@	18
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	50	@	65
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Bear's Meat, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH

Though supplies have been less extensive, they have been, at least, quite equal to the very moderate requirements of buyers. Bluefish, Kingfish, Weakfish, and Porgies, have disappeared. No novelties have been introduced this week.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	20	@	25
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Whitefish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Blackfish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Perch, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Black Bass, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Haddock, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Terrapin, each	62	@	87
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Dealers report an unsatisfactory business this week. Most articles mentioned in our list are plenty. Beans, and a few other varieties, have disappeared.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	16
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	31	@	50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	31	@	75
Cabbage, each	3	@	8
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	87	@	2 50
Cauliflowers, each	16	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 50
Pumpkins, each	5	@	15
Squashes, each	10	@	15
Salad, ℔ head	3	@	—
Chicory, ℔ head	3	@	—
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@	4
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	75	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ peck	31	@	37
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Okra, dried, ℔ half peck	1 25	@	—
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	2

FRUIT.

The sales effected, during the week, have been quite moderate. Prices of the principal kinds, especially of domestic, are advancing.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 00	@	1 50
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	9
Pears, Beurre Diel, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Vicar of Wakefield, ℔ half-peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	—	@	2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ hf-peck	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Winter Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	50	@	75
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	12	@	18
Quinces, ℔ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Walnuts, ℔ quart	—	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been generally quite limited, at our revised quotations.

Butter, State, ℔ lb	19	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	—	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb	15	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Cheese, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	26	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties; THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CROMIE, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 2; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 74 bbls. Ashes 37,012 bbls. Flour; 50 bbls. Corn Meal; 59,245 bushels Wheat; 12,946 bushels Corn; 800 bushels Barley; 18,200 bushels Oats; 4,965 pkgs. Provisions; and 406 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 75 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales to-day 2,500 lbs. American Yellow, at 34½c.@35c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in good demand at former rates.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 590 bags Maracaibo, at 12¾c.@12½c.; 60 bags stained Maracaibo, on private terms; and 250 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day have been confined to 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¾, and other grades at proportionate prices ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 20 tons Lima Wood, at $65; 110 tons Savanilla Fustic, at $18 50; and 950 tons Logwood, at $12 75@$13 for St. Domingo, and $12 for Jamaica, ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in demand, at $3 62½@$4 50 ℔ cwt.; Mackerel have attracted more attention, including large No. 1, at $15 25@$15 50; No. 2 at $13 25@$13 50; and No. 3 at $9 25 ℔ bbl. Salmon and Herring are unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull, to-day for State and Western Flour. A good inquiry, partly speculative, prevails for extra State, at $5. Holders, however, generally ask for large lots, $5 10 ℔ bbl. Hence, sales have been limited. Other descriptions have been in moderate request. We have to reduce our quotations very generally, 5c. ℔ bbl. for low and medium brands. The reported transactions do not exceed 12,250 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 85@$4 90, extra State, $5@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5; extra Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	$4 60
Superfine State	4 85	@	4 90
Extra State	5 00	@	5 10
Suderfine Western	4 90	@	5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 05	@	6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 30	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@	6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Genesee	5 35	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been in request, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,800 bbls., at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is heavy and languid; sales have been made of 325 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$6 20 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in pretty brisk request, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 40 ℔ whole box. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet, to-day; prices have not varied materially, the tendency being steadily in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 31,500 bushels, including white Canada on private terms; fair Milwaukee Club, in store, bought by a speculator, $1 15; Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 12; prime white Kentucky at $1 50; and prime red Southern, to arrive, at $1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining, sales have been confined to 12,000 bushels at 98c.@$1 for round white and yellow; $1 for white Southern; $1 for yellow do.; and 82c.@88c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 86c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is quite stiffly held. Sales, 6,500 bushels, part Canada East, at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats have been actively inquired for, including Canada, at 46c.@47c.; Western, at 46c.@47c.; State at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus:

"The market opened firmly for State and Western Flour, generally. Heavy receipts, however, had the effect of lessening the eagerness to buy, especially on speculation. Hence, the demand has been less active,—and as holders, within a few days past, have manifested considerable anxiety to realize,—a reaction has occurred in prices favorable to buyers. The regular Eastern and local trade have been the principal purchasers. The inquiry from speculators, and from shippers, has been moderate. Yesterday limited sales were effected. Holders were not disposed to make any important concessions, though they offered their supplies freely. Buyers claimed a reduction of 10c. ℔ bbl. The transactions indicated a decline of 5c. ℔ bbl., the market closing heavily.

Wheat has been more freely offered. The demand has been less animated. Speculators have purchased with less freedom. The inquiry from shippers, as well as from millers, has been limited. Prices of all descriptions, especially of Spring, have declined, closing with a downward tendency. Yesterday's transactions were very moderate. Speculators and shippers were disposed to buy such lots as were immediately available, but they offered prices 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel under the views of holders. In consequence of this disagreement, only a few boat-loads were finally sold. Corn has been unsettled; toward the close, however, with increasing arrivals of new, prices favored buyers. The demand has been moderate. The lots of new received, thus far, have been very damp, and of inferior quality; hence this description has been selling at low rates—namely, within a range of from 82c.@90c. for yellow Jersey and Southern."

HAY—Sales, to-day, 450 bales North River, mainly at 75c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market was quite active during the fore part of the week, but prices declined about ½c. ℔ lb. on Dry Hides, and continue to tend downward. The export demand has been good, mostly for wet salted stock. The receipts have been large, amounting to 52,000, and the stock now reaches 201,000 Hides. The principal sales have been: 3,500 Buenos Ayres at 24½c.; 8,600 Rio Grande at 23½c.; 6,100 California and Mexican at 21¾c.@23c.; 2,000 Orinoco at 22½c.; 2,400 Central America at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,000 Salted Buenos Ayres, for export, on private terms; 2,100 Salted Rio Grande, for export, at 12c., cash; 3,000 Salted Western, for export, at 8¾c., 6 months.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been fair this week, and the sales have been about equal to the receipts, yet prices steadily favor buyers.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 75 bales New, at from 12c.@18c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been very moderately inquired for, at essentially unaltered quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 60 bbls. New Crop New-Orleans, at 52c.; 55 bbls. Old

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—The Sicilian Vespers—La Favorita.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Nobody.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Romance and Reality—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—The Limerick Boy.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Stranger. Evening—The People's Lawyer—Conjugal Lesson.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Concert by the Black Swan.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folk's Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Very interesting details of recent events in Mexico are given in the letters of our Special Correspondent at the capital. The civil war progresses with its usual catalogue of horrors. Assassinations, robberies, and outrages upon persons and property, were of daily occurrence. Our latest advices from the City of Mexico are to Nov. 1. Intelligence had been received of the capture of Tepic and the scenes which transpired upon that event. The Constitutionalists, on taking possession of the town, shot, in the Plaza, many persons who were suspected of sympathy with the clergy, and imposed a heavy contribution upon the population. A repayment of the duties which had been previously exacted by Marquez having been demanded, the British Consul, Mr. Allsopp, refused to pay, and was instantly consigned to a dungeon, whence he escaped and took refuge on H. B. M. ship *Amethyst*. An official correspondence, in relation to the recent robbery of the United States mail on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, had taken place between Mr. La Reintrie, acting United States *Chargé* at Vera Cruz, and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. Indemnity having been demanded for that outrage, the Minister responded by transmitting to Mr. La Reintrie a copy of a circular issued by the Government, urging upon the Governors of the several States of Mexico the necessity of protecting the Transit Route. This document was accepted by the acting *Chargé* as a sufficient answer to his demands, and it will be forwarded to Washington.

Our special dispatches from Washington announce the receipt of official information of the ratification of the Chinese Treaty. The Treaty has not been received at Washington. Mr. Ward returned to his quarters on board the *Powhatan* on the 17th August, and reported that he had received very kind treatment from the Chinese. Young Ladd, who was captured at the Pei-ho, was released in deference to Mr. Ward, by whom he was received and delivered over to the British Commander. Dispatches from Com. Tatnall confirm the reports previously received of disturbances at Shanghai, growing out of the forcible abduction of Coolies. The frigate *Mississippi* remained at Shanghai during the visit of Com. Tatnall to Japan. Advices from that portion of the East India Squadron stationed at Nagasaki, state that a collision had occurred at that port between the Japanese and the captain and crew of an American merchantman, and that the frigate *Germantown* was prepared to render assistance. The result is not stated. Com. Tatnall proposed to proceed to Jeddo to make arrangements for the transportation of the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States, but, in his dispatch to the Navy Department, the Commodore expresses a doubt whether it is the intention of the Japanese Government to authorize the departure of the Embassy.

Accounts from St. Vincent's to Oct. 20, from Demerara to the 26th, from Jamaica to the 26th, and from Barbados to the 27th, reach us by way of the Bermudas. Heavy rains had succeeded the drouth, beneath which the crops had been suffering; and all manner of vegetation was looking finely. The cane-crop was extremely promising. The prices of American produce had declined in the presence of a number of simultaneous arrivals. The Island Legislature had adjourned, after providing for a volunteer corps to aid the militia in preserving public order. The health of Jamaica is reported to be generally good. The appearance of the crops on the south side was encouraging; on the north the season, and consequently the canes, were somewhat backward. Trade at Demerara is languid. The weather has been variable, but upon the whole favorable to the planting interest. The St. Vincent papers exult over the condition of the Colonial Treasury, there being a balance of £3,094 above the expenditures of the year. Trinidad has been unusually sickly this season.

The Correspondent of the Times, writing from Bermuda on the 9th inst., announces the arrival at Hamilton of the British mail steamer *Tasmania*, of the West India line, which put into that harbor leaking badly. There were several cases of yellow fever on board, which the vessel had brought from St. Thomas; and on H. M. S. *Gladiator*, which had also arrived from the same island, there had been numerous deaths, while a number remained on the sick list.

The excitement in Virginia in regard to the rescue of John Brown has become so absurd as to be a matter of shame to those who have caused it. Troops have been kept under arms at Richmond; troops have been hastened forward from Alexandria; munitions of war have been expedited from the arsenal at Washington to the arsenal at Harper's Ferry; the Railroad Company has placed an armed guard to wait upon the Highness of the Harper's Ferry bridge, and yet the accounts from Baltimore, based upon the latest information advanced from Charlestown, assure that no enemy has appeared to withstand these formidable preparations; and that the moving cause of the extremely violent popular emotion was the conflagration of a hay-stack. At Washington, it is gratifying to observe, the affair has been rated at its proper value. There is, however, the significant addition to our special dispatch, that the policy of Disunion is currently discussed in the streets—a statement that is entitled to more than ordinary consideration, as an indication of popular feeling.

Our California correspondence to Oct. 24, received by the Overland Mail, recites the latest news from the mining district in Carson Valley, from which wonderful accounts have been lately received. All the hills in sight of Eagle Valley have been "prospected," and immense sums had been offered by speculators for some of the claims. Companies of miners were actively at work, and the reports grew better. The discoveries continued to create the greatest excitement. Judge Sinclair, of Utah, had arrived at San Francisco, *en route* for Washington.

A nest of coin-counterfeiters was broken up at Cordova, in Rock Island County, Ill., on Monday, Nov. 14. The principals of the gang were captured and taken to Chicago, where they are in jail, awaiting trial. Their apparatus was all seized; together with a large amount of false coin.

If the present arrangements are carried out, the obsequies of the late Senator Broderick will be celebrated to-morrow, whether the weather is propitious or not, and despite the protest of the Sabbatarians. The Californians now in this City held a meeting last evening, at which resolutions in honor of the deceased were passed.

The Quarterly Report of the General Superintendent of Police, as rendered to the Commissioners, is given to the public this morning. Capt. Pillsbury is evidently well satisfied with the *morale* and general condition of his little army. The actual number of rank and file he gives at 1,699. Of their drill and bearing he speaks in laudatory terms, referring to the suppression of some needless exercises as one of the ameliorations happily introduced by himself. Other improvements are equally the matter of felicitation. The suppression of "roundsmen," and the assignment of the duties formerly performed by them to the superior officers of each Precinct, has been found to answer every desirable purpose, without onerously increasing the duties of those charged with the supervision. The obligations of Sunday observance are more rigidly enforced, the Superintendent assures us, places for the sale of liquors being in all but exceptional cases closed. This statement may perhaps surprise the observant in such matters, who see little or no difference outwardly in the Sunday liquor traffic from what it was before the avatar of Capt. Pillsbury; but then the affair is none of theirs; the report is to the Police Commissioners. Beyond the fact that 23,971 arrests were made during the quarter, it will be needless to repeat the statistics of crime. A measure of praise is due to the better protection afforded to passengers at steamboat landings and railroad stations; to the more efficient employment of the Police telegraph, which as a detective and admonitory agent, has become of prodigious value; and to the system of police espionage established in common with the authorities of other cities. The "Rogues' Gallery" is reported to be grown into a sumptuous gallery of criminal fine art. One abuse the Superintendent refers to with startling indifference. Beyond the regular body of police detailed for patrol duty, there exists a collection of one hundred and forty-eight gentlemen, who bear the official shield for their private purposes; one to protect his pears from the predatory; another to use when his bar-room is the scene of disturbance; another for any optional case that may occur to him. Mr. Pillsbury complains that these amateur policemen are very apt to abuse their power; and that he has been compelled at one time and another to suspend a score of them. Why, in the name of public order, does he not recommend the suspension of the whole body at once? Why is so mischievous and irresponsible a corps permitted to exist, when so many obvious reasons demand its repression? Surely, the public service requires no such anomaly; and surely such partial distribution of police powers is big with the grossest injustice. Will it not be well for the Commissioners to revise this particular element of their system?

A meeting of property owners opposed to the widening of Worth-street, was held yesterday afternoon. A previously appointed Committee having failed to render their report, the meeting adjourned without taking any definite action.

The Stock Market, after a dull and rather lower feeling at the morning Board, closed at an improvement in the afternoon. Panama fell to 129½, and rallied to 131. New-York Central closed, as yesterday, 80½@⅝. Money rates easier again to the Stock Brokers, and the same as on Thursday for Discounts. Exchange abundant, at 60 days' sight, against Cotton from the South, and at sight against Bullion from this port. Of the latter the *Vanderbilt* will take out to-day about $1,000,000.

The sales of Cotton were confined to 1,000 bales at former rates. Flour and Wheat were heavy and lower. Corn was more plenty and prices favored buyers. Oats advanced 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel, with an active inquiry. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand, as were likewise Candles, Dry Codfish, Mackerel, Raisins, Hops, Rice, Linseed Oil, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Metals, Tallow, Seeds and Hemp were quiet. Naval Stores, Tobacco and Dyewoods attracted rather more attention. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Brownsville Troubles.

We have a new and curious phase of the troubles on our Mexican frontier. While our Press has been teeming with reports of fresh Mexican outrages,—and while the President is said to have been concocting measures for seizing Mexican territory by way of redress, it seems that our citizens have been actually indebted to the interposition of Mexican troops for the protection our own have failed to give them.

We publish in another column a translation of the official correspondence between the American Sheriff of Brownsville and the military authorities of Mexico concerning this outbreak. We have already stated, what subsequent intelligence has fully confirmed, that Cortinas, the leader of the invaders of Brownsville, is a native of Texas, though of Mexican origin,—that he is at the head of a gang of marauding desperadoes, and that the motive of his assault was revenge against the sheriff and people of Brownsville for alleged injuries sustained at their hands. It now appears from this correspondence that the American sheriff, when the invasion first occurred, applied to the *Mexican* military authorities across the Rio Bravo for aid,—on the ground that there were no American troops at hand, and the people were unable to protect themselves. The application was at once responded to in the most friendly manner by the military commander at Matamoras, and one hundred well-armed Mexican soldiers were dispatched to the relief of the citizens of Brownsville. We also learn that the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas sincerely and warmly commended the action of the military commander of Matamoras. All these documents bear evidence of sincerity and of friendly feeling. Since their date we have the statement from reliable sources that this body of Mexican soldiers, dispatched from Matamoras to Brownsville, went out freely to fight the battles of the distressed American citizens, and lost some four or five of their number in killed and wounded.

It seems, therefore, that the American authorities of one corner of our Union have been obliged to call upon Mexico for military aid to suppress an insurrection within United States territory, and Mexican troops have entered our territory, upon an invitation, and fought for that purpose! These facts have a peculiar significance at the present time, inasmuch as Mexico is denounced by us as a country without a Government—a country given up to anarchy—where the interests of her own citizens as well as those of foreigners are basely and cruelly outraged. And now, in treating with Mexico, Mr. Buchanan demands a large slice of her territory, and liberty to protect such transit routes as she may open to us. These demands are made in face of the facts published almost daily, from one end of the country to the other, that we are unwilling or unable to protect any one of the routes through our own territory, and that within our own frontiers, commencing with Brownsville and passing along the Texas borders, through Arizona, New-Mexico, and Kansas, through Utah, to Washington Territory on the Pacific, there is now raging a more disgraceful warfare, between Indians, half-breeds, Mexicans, loafers, cut-throats, and robbers of every grade, Mormons and whites, than ever disturbed the soil of Mexico. It is within the bounds of truth to say that, in this murderous and ruinous conflict now raging within the borders of the United States, more lives have been lost, and more money spent, within the past year, than have been sacrified in Mexico, in spite of her anarchy, within twice that length of time.

Before Mr. Buchanan determines to seize Mexican territory in revenge for the Brownsville rebellion, we hope he will have the common politeness to thank the Mexican military authorities for having sent troops to protect American citizens on American soil.

The Franking Abuse.

Our Postmaster-General is making vigorous efforts to abate, if he cannot wholly uproot, the gross abuses which time and toleration have gathered around the franking privilege. He began by deciding, most justly, that no frank was valid which was not in the handwriting of the person whose name was used,—in other words, that no Member of Congress could authorize other people to sign his name for him. The whole country sustained him heartily in this decision,—which put an end to one of the most flagrant abuses of the system.

Another equally gross was, however, left untouched. Members of Congress are legally entitled to the franking privilege only in their official capacity and on their official business. They claim and exercise it, however, in their capacity as partisans—and the mails are loaded down with tons of speeches, pamphlets, and electioneering appeals of every description, franked by Members,—not on public business, but solely to build up the fortunes of their respective political parties. This cannot be stopped, under existing regulations, so long as public men are willing to violate the spirit of the law in obedience to the exactions of partisanship.

But another branch of the general system of fraud has just attracted the notice of Mr. Holt—that of obtaining the franks of members of Congress for the private letters of individuals. His informant alleges that the clerks of the various Departments in Washington are in the habit of sending large packages of blank envelopes to members, and of getting their names upon them, for distribution amongst their friends. The Postmaster, in his reply, which we published yesterday, states that he thinks the practice is not confined to the Government offic ials, but that it prevails widely in all parts of the Union—that his frank is a favor which a member is always ready to bestow upon anybody who asks it, and that this is so much a matter of course that it has become a recognized ground of offence to have it refused. There can be no doubt that the practice is most improper, and that members of Congress ought to make it a point of honor to put a stop to it. The acts of Congress which confer the franking privilege clearly intended it to be exercised solely for the transmission of members' own correspondence, and the object of conferring it at all, was to facilitate the dispatch of public business, and their intercourse with their constituents. To distribute franked envelopes right and left to everyone who asks for them, is to abuse it grossly. But nobody, as Mr. Holt says, can expect the time to come when people will be all so scrupulous as to refuse the smallest droppings from the public treasury, as long as they can be had without running the risk of legal punishment. There is for the mass of mankind an amount of enjoyment to be had out of even three cents filched from the public, which a thousand times the sum, acquired in any other way, would fail to afford; and as long as people can make the nation do them even the small favor of carrying a quarter of an ounce for nothing, there will always be a large number who will avail themselves of the opportunity. The matter has of late assumed a serious aspect, owing not only to the growth of the abuse, but to the serious falling off in the Post-office revenues, or rather their inadequate increase, relatively to the work to be done.

There is but one way in which a remedy can be applied to this abuse. The franking privilege, as such, should be abolished:—and the public treasury should assume the expense of the official correspondence of members of Congress and other public servants. Let them keep a postage account with each one,—issuing stamps for his use and fixing a limit to the amount which each may thus expend. No matter how large the margin which may be so allowed: the system will be far better than the present. In that way justice can be done to all parties. Members will be relieved from the expense of their correspondence on public business:—political parties will be compelled to pay their own postage as they pay their other expenses, and the mail service will be relieved from a burden which is rapidly growing heavier than it can bear.

A Serious Matter.

Dr. Howe, of Boston, like Col. Forbes and several other persons at the North, supposed to be implicated more or less directly in the Harper's Ferry invasion, have taken their departure for Canada. Fred. Douglass has gone to England. Others will probably imitate their example. The acknowledged motive of their flight is the apprehension that they may be required by the Federal Government to go to Virginia as witnesses on the trial of Stephens, which is to take place under Federal authority and in a United States Court. This is treated by some journals as an indication of their complicity in the crime, and by others as mere cowardice. In the interest of fair play we are constrained to say that neither of these imputations seems to us to be warranted by the facts of the case.

It must be remembered that if summoned by Federal authority to attend anywhere in the United States as witnesses, these men must go, and such summons can be procured on the affidavit of any citizen of Virginia. Once within the limits of that State, they are amenable to its legal process, and would, beyond all doubt, be instantly arrested on the charge of having been accessory to the crime for which Brown has been sentenced to death. The whole object of Governor Wise in handing Stephen's over to the Federal authorities for trial, is unquestionably to bring sundry obnoxious Northern men within reach of Virginia law. Whether it is a device worthy of one in his position, we need not stop to inquire. But it can scarcely be considered strange that none of these gentlemen, whether innocent or guilty, should be unwilling thus to be drawn into the peculiar perils which would beset them in Virginia in the present excited state of the public mind. For they would encounter not only the danger of being tried by a Virginia jury, but the additional perils of a Virginia mob. Mr. Henry Hunter's statement of his own agency in the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed, wounded, and disabled man at Harper's Ferry,—and the utter absence of a single voice or word of disapprobation from the whole State of Virginia of that most inhuman and unparalled act, show clearly enough the public tone and temper in that vicinity. What would the life of Fred. Douglass or of Dr. Howe be worth in Richmond or in Charlestown at the present moment?

If the Government wishes to prove its good faith in this matter, and really sift the affair to the bottom, let it try Stephens somewhere on this side of the boundary line, say in Pennsylvania, where there will be no fear of Lynch Law, and then, if Dr. Howe and the rest refuse to appear and make a clean breast of it, they will fairly lay themselves open to suspicions of complicity in the invasion.

The Mayoralty.

The Tammany Hall convention meets to-night for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor. The Republicans follow their example on Tuesday next. Both, we presume, will nominate respectable men,—men who have position and influence in the community, and who enjoy the public confidence as men of integrity and some degree of public spirit. If they do, they will have done all in their power to render the election of Fernando Wood reasonably certain. If one of them should nominate a mere political hack, known to the whole City as such, the other might possibly secure support enough for a better candidate to elect him. But if both select good men, the respectable vote of the City will be divided:—and that is precisely what Mr. Wood desires for his own success.

It is perfectly clear that the great mass of our citizens look with a tolerable degree of complacency upon the prospect of Mr. Wood's reaccession of civic power—else they would insist upon a union of his opponents. Probably they would not declare themselves absolutely favorable to his election. But they evidently regard the temporary abandonment of their party organizations, and coöperation with their political adversaries, as a much greater calamity than Mr. Wood's success. They are certainly entitled to their choice. The people have a most unquestionable right to throw the City interests overboard entirely if they see fit, and treat them as mere make-weights in the Presidential contest. They have done so uniformly hitherto, except in a single instance—and that experiment they do not seem likely to repeat again.

We cannot encourage the hope of any City reform this Fall. Everything relating to the City Government will be sacrificed remorselessly to the exigencies of partisanship. The City offices will be struggled for as available party spoils. The Republicans look upon the division in the Democratic ranks, between Tammany and Mayor Wood, as quite certain to give them the ascendency, while the Tammany faction are equally confident in their ability to outvote each of the others. We shall unquestionably have a triangular contest, with every prospect of a result not satisfactory to any citizen who looks more to the public welfare than to the interests of a political faction.

Municipal Rotation.

Mr. Richard Busteed has just made a martyr of himself in the very handsomest manner. He is so thoroughly persuaded that the words used by Washington, in the first draft of his valedictory to Congress, were strictly prophetic, and that the "spirit of our Government has rendered a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with the ideas the people have of liberty and safety," that he cannot be prevailed upon to present himself as a candidate for reëlection as Corporation Counsel. We would pay all due honor to Mr. Busteed for this act of lofty disinterestedness, and we do not hesitate to commend his example to the serious attention of Mr. Buchanan himself. The swifter rotation we can have in our elective offices, as they are now commonly filled, the better pleased we shall be. It is true that, like the wretched sufferer in the hymn-books, we may, after all, "only change the place, but keep the pain," and that each new In may prove as pestilential a fellow as the Out who preceded him. But desperate men take to gambling; and in the lottery of popular nominations we are always hoping that the prize of an honest and capable man may one day turn up for us somewhere.

Let Mr. Busteed then by all means "rotate" on general principles, though in his special case he may well give place to a much worse officer than himself. But may we not seize the opportunity to suggest a widening of the area embraced by these revolutions of the official sphere? As things now go, Mr. Busteed, or any other rotating officer, knows very well that he is merely making way for one of a little knot of persons linked together like a club, by the common bond of a common devotion to the public service and its perquisites. Political life has become a special estate with us, a sort of fifth wheel, with which we think the machinery of the Commonwealth could very well dispense. We had anticipated from the gentlemen of the Fifth-avenue Vigilance Committee the particular public service of a practical reform in this very matter. Are we to be disappointed of this hope? Have the energies of this Democratic organization been consumed in demonstrating the responsibility of a dozen Republican leaders for the Harper's Ferry Insurrection? Or may we expect to see the fruit of their silent but resolute labors in the elevated character of the Municipal nominations, which the Democracy are now about to put before the people? Such a result would go far to justify their corporate existence in the public estimation, and might even redeem the frantic folly of their first political essay. It would certainly afford us, as we do not shrink from confessing, a much more lively satisfaction even than the magnanimous official *felo de se* of Mr. Richard Busteed.

The Proposed Broderick Parade on Sunday.—The Fire Department of our City has been engaged for several weeks in getting up a parade in honor of the late Senator Broderick, of California, with special reference to the position he once held as foreman of one of our fire companies. With singular pertinacity they have persisted in fixing upon Sunday as the day for the demonstration; and, though they have postponed it once or twice on account of the weather, they have still insisted on having it take place on that particular day of the week. It is now fixed for to-morrow.

We do not understand the immobility of our Firemen in thus adhering to a course of action which they must be well assured cannot fail to meet the disapproval of the great body of our people. Sunday, we are aware, is a day of leisure, and the streets are less obstructed by public vehicles. But if they are very much in earnest in their devotion to the memory of Senator Broderick, they could certainly spare a day from their ordinary avocations for this purpose;—and parades of all kinds have so settled and established a right to monopolize our streets, without regard to the demands of current traffic, that Sunday gives them no advantage over any other day in this respect.

In another column this morning we publish a protest, signed by a very large number of our business men, against this needless and wanton disturbance of the quiet and peace of Sunday. It is temperate in its tone, and entitled to respect, not less from the cogency of its appeal than from the character and influence of the gentlemen by whom it is signed. The list embraces a great number of our citizens, conspicuous rather from their business relations than from any special zeal they have hitherto shown in this direction.

We cannot suppose that the influential members of our Fire Department are indifferent to the sentiments and opinions of the great body of our people. We trust, therefore, that they will so far yield to the almost unanimous wish of our citizens as to postpone their demonstration still further, and to fix for it some day on which they will not necessarily disturb the peace and encounter the prejudices of the community at large.

CALIFORNIA.

Three Days' Later News—Mining Intelligence—Fires, Personal Movements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 24, 1859.

The California news for my letter of to-day contains little of marked interest, and is entirely overshadowed by the interesting news from the Sandwich Islands, sent therewith.

By the mail of Friday last I gave you an account of the flight hence of a child twelve years of age, the daughter of an actor, and herself a promising pupil in histrionic art. It is now stated that there were two other runaway couples on the same steamer—the *Uncle Sam*. Among these were an actor named Lovett, and who carried off with him the recently married wife of a respectable engineer on one of our Northern Coast steamers. The runaway wife is only twenty years of age, and quite attractive in personal appearance. Her husband is absent from port, and unconscious of his loss.

We have no very detailed account yet of the recent disastrous fire in Coulterville. It is said to have originated in the fruit-store of David Cohen, supposed to be from the rats getting in a large box containing matches, and igniting them. Among those who were burnt out were Barruck Harris, David Cohen & Co., Davis Shonfeld, who is said to have lost $10,000. Mrs. Hauff, who with her two children, a boy and a girl, were on a visit close to where the fire originated, in attempting to leave the house, fell into a cellar, and, with her two children, were suffocated; their bodies were brought to Sonora for interment.

The mining stories from Carson Valley and the Washoe region continue to come in with new wonders daily. Those who think the precious metals are in danger of giving out in California will do well to read the following from a correspondent of the Marysville *Democrat*:

"All the hills in sight of Eagle Valley have been prospected. Forty and fifty thousand dollars were offered by San Francisco capitalists for some of the claims discovered. Investments have been made, and tons of ore have been transmitted over the mountains, by wagons, for the purpose of being tested. Returns have been received as high as $9,000 a ton. (!) Gold Hill is celebrated for constantly increasing discoveries. Companies are constantly putting in arastras on the east side of Carson River. Within the last few days, Bibbs & Allen, accompanied by Thomas McCrum (formerly of Marysville,) discovered a silver vein, mixed with gold, one mile in length. The ore is valued at $25 per ton. A large extent of land surrounding this vein is also taken up by the same company, some of it containing mineral, and the rest being good for grazing and farming. Carson City now numbers thirty houses, and others are contracted for, to be built as soon as lumber can be obtained. The stores are doing a good business. Fall & Co. sold, on the 11th inst., $1,000 worth of goods. City lots that were worth, six weeks ago, $5 and $10, sell now from $100 to $600. Mr. Bryan, formerly engaged in quartz mining at Forbestown, is interested in a paying claim at Virginia City. Hughes, the spiritualist, who formerly practiced magnetism in Marysville, has been led by the spirits of his own judgment to a fortune. He has been offered $20,000 for which he paid $3,500."

The steamer *Senator*, on her last trip from San Pedro, brought up a quantity of silver ore taken from a mine recently discovered in the southern part of the State, as thus related in the Los Angeles *Star*:

"On the La Llevra Rancho, about 100 miles from Los Angeles, near Fort Tejon, indications were noticed which led the prospector, a Sonorian, to conclude that silver ore abounded in that locality. He came to Los Angeles and communicated with some of the capitalists of the city, who sent out men to operate on the place. The result is, the discovery of what gives evidence of being a rich and very valuable silver mine. A quantity of the ore was brought to town and tested, by precipitation, smelting and other modes, exhibiting a large per centage of metal in the ore. It is the intention of the company, nine in number, to prospect the lead thoroughly, by sinking shafts. Seven men are now employed in this operation. The ore obtained was from the surface merely. About five feet down, the vein is fully two feet wide; and, at the depth to which the men have now sunk, he vein is four feet wide."

On Sunday, Oct. 16, two men, named John Swart and Daniel Cashoux, met at a place three miles above Fort Ross, where they quarreled and had a fight. They afterwards started to go home, in company with another man, and on the way again got into a fight, in which Cashoux stabbed Swart in the left side three times, causing his death almost instantly.

The United States brig *Floyd* arrived yesterday from the Colorado River, having on board a number of troops from Fort Yuma, who, we understand, will be placed on Alcatraz Island, the quarters at that Fort being completed.

Hon. Judge Sinclair, of the United States District Court for the Territory of Utah, arrived in town on Thursday night last. Judge Sinclair has adjourned his Court until July next, and is now *en route* for Washington, and will leave on the next steamer for Panama. His official career in Utah has been marked by great firmness, ability and integrity. It is to be hoped that his representations at Washington will lead Congress, if not the Executive, to the conviction that public morality, as well as the national dignity, requires an entire change in the policy of our Government towards the Mormons of Salt Lake.

The schooner *Catalina* arrived on Saturday evening from San Blas, having on board the young American commander Admiral Norton, who has within the past year distinguished himself in Mexico, as a naval officer of the Liberal or Constitutional party. He visits San Francisco on important Government business, and will return to the scene of operations, where he has earned such distinction, at an early date.

Judge Morton, of San Francisco, has denied the application of Edward D. Shedd for a divorce from his wife Mary Ann Shedd. The husband proved that he had left his wife in Massachusetts and came to California; that he requested her to follow him and she refused; but he did not prove that he had provided her with the means of coming.

An up-country paper thus describes the really wonderful Geysers recently discovered in the northeastern part of Plumas County:

"The area is almost flat, and surrounded on its edge by large boulders, which seem to be fragments of lava. It would be safe to say that on this little spot of ground one thousand boiling, steaming springs exist, and so loud is the sound produced by the escape of the steam, that it is impossible to distinguish the voice of a man ten feet from you. In some of these springs there is a kind of sediment, about the consistency of common mush, which simmers and gurgles, and at times entirely closes the aperture, which is invariably succeeded by a deafening explosion, in the escape of the confined steam. Everything smells strongly of sulphur, which may be gathered, in some instances, in large pieces, but is mostly found adhering to the rocks, in the shape of a palpable powder—the effect of crystalization. There is also another mineral, produced in the same manner, resembling quinine in color and formation, but to the taste like alum, and there is no doubt that it is alumine. On one side of said flat there is a kind of chalk, white as snow, and resembling plaster of Paris after having been prepared for casting. There is a little plain of this, about twenty yards long, and about half that in width, as level as a floor. But what is the most remarkable feature, is a stream of cold, pure water running through the centre of the flat. You can safely move among the springs, by submitting frequently to an envelopment in sulphurous vapor. About one mile from this flat, at an elevation of three hundred feet above it, there is a round lake, in diameter about fifty yards, which is in a continual state of agitation, resembling the boiling of a caldron; the earth around it is almost a blood red. These springs are situated on the head waters of the north fork of Feather River and Lassen's Peak.

The French bark *Marie*, Capt. Thin, which arrived on Saturday last, was chartered in Shanghai, by two French gentlemen, for the sole purpose of bringing to this port one hundred and two cases of silkworms' eggs, which arrived in perfect order, and will be taken by the proprietors to Paris, for which city, *vid* New-York, they leave on the steamer of the 5th of November. This, though not the first importation of the kind, is the largest ever made, at least *vid* this State. Last year a single case of silkworm's eggs arrived here, and went East in the same manner.

Yesterday our "Winter" commenced with a glorious shower of rain, settling the dust, washing off the trees and shrubbery, and refreshing nature's face to a marvelous degree. Winter with us has no terrors, for it brings us the finest weather of the year, adding the glace points of perfection to this most delicious of climates. Snow is never seen this side the crests of the Sierras, and frosts seldom leave their blighting breath upon a single leaf. The air is pure, and the atmosphere so clear that yesterday morning I saw the City of San Francisco quite distinctly, without the aid of a glass, from a point sixty miles distant.

I have just returned from an excursion to San José, where the Santa Clara County Fair is in progress. The valley constituting that county is one of the loveliest I ever saw. In the Winter of '50-'51 I traversed it from end to end without passing a fence except in the little village of San José itself. All was open, and thousands of cattle, wild or partially domesticated only, traversed the plain, luxuriating in the grass which at that season was some eight inches high. Now the valley is the garden of the State,—scarce an acre that is not inclosed and cultivated; and its vineyards and orchards are incomparable,—while the little village of 1851 is now a thriving city of 4,000 inhabitants, and the prosperous mart and depôt for one of the finest agricultural sections that the world can show.

A single vinegrower exhibited sixty different varieties of grapes at the Fair. An orchardist contributed over fifty varieties of splendid apples; and a score of others displayed from twenty to thirty different varieties each of apples or pears. The array of fine stock, too would scarcely be excelled in the heart of New-York,—for our stock-raisers have been liberal in their investments, and imported from the East and from England the choicest animals, regardless of cost. For fruit and cattle—especially horses, beeves and sheep—California presents advantages unequaled by any other part of the Union.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MASTIFF.

Interesting Statement of Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr.

The following statement of the wreck of the ship *Mastiff*, reported in our last news from the Sandwich Islands, is from the pen of Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, who was a passenger on board the vessel at the time of the disaster:

Honolulu, Oct. 3, 1859.

You will remember I esteemed myself fortunate in being able to procure a passage in the noble clipper-ship *Mastiff*; and as she beat out of the Golden Gate, and stood off to sea, complete in all her equipments, under one of the best of commanders, with tried and trusty officers and a strong crew, furnished to repletion with the comforts and luxuries of sea life, with the prospect of the delightful Pacific breezes to bear us to the Hawaiian Islands—few ships' companies could present a more cheerful spectacle than did ours. On the afternoon of the fifth day out (Thursday, Sept. 15,) between 4½ and 5 P. M., as we were peacefully breathed along in charming weather, with all sail set, an alarm of fire was raised; smoke rose up through the ventilators aft; and our Chinese passengers—of whom we had one hundred and seventy-five quartered in the between-decks—rushed on deck in consternation. Capt. Johnson instantly ordered the hose to a force-pump and immediately a stream was set in motion, and the mates took the pipe down the after-scuttle, but were driven back by the suffocating smoke, which increased fearfully in volume and force. The captain jumped below and found the between-decks all on fire, and the fire communicated to a large quantity of hay in the lower hold, and spreading so rapidly among the light, dry bedding and mats of the Chinese, that any attempt to extinguish it was a mere waste of time. He ordered the pumps stopped, and all hands to the lowering and launching of the boats. The cry of "Powder!" was raised; but the danger had been foreseen, and the captain had the magazine, which contained powder enough to blow the ship and all into the air, and was situated directly over the fire, removed and thrown overboard.

A ship was in sight, and our ensign was run up, union down, and the yards thrown aback.

Now all depended on the boats. Could they be launched and filled in safety, before the fire should burst through the decks, amid the cries and struggles of these half frantic Chinamen? Some of these poor creatures rushed madly for the boats, and others were stupified by fear. By threats to some, persuasion with others, and hard fighting with belaying pins against the rest, and the presenting of revolvers at their heads, they were kept at bay and in something like subjection. In these efforts the Captain was well seconded by his officers and crew and by the (cabin passengers; and seafaring men will give credit to the skill and discipline that prevailed when they are told that every boat was launched, supplied with oars, manned, loaded with passengers and sent off, without a single accident worthy of notice. Mrs. Johnson, the Captain's wife, the only female passenger, went in the first boat, behaving with considerable coolness throughout.

The ship in sight, which proved to be the British ship *Achilles*, came rapidly up, and hove to, to windward of us, and sent a boat to our aid, in charge of her second mate. The four boats of the *Mastiff* and this boat of the *Achilles* were now employed in passing and repassing between the two ships, taking off and transporting the Chinamen. These poor fellows, not understanding our language, ignorant of boats and the sea, filled the chains, hung over the sides by ropes, struggling for the earliest places in the boats, and force was still necessary to keep them from swamping the boats. In about one hour and a half after the first alarm was given every person on board the *Mastiff* had been safely placed on the deck of the *Achilles*, with the single exception of a Chinaman, who went below to save his money-chest and was suffocated. His death was not known, except to a few of his countrymen, until the next day.

When all the lives had been saved, Capt. Johnson gave his attention to saving property and provisions. The specie, amounting to nearly $83,000, was taken out and sent to the *Achilles*, in charge of our chief mate. Efforts were made to get out bread and other provisions, to relieve the friendly ship from the tax upon her stores, but the fire had made such progress in that part of the ship that none could be got out. As soon as the more pressing duties to human lives were performed, the steward, who was conspicuous for self-possession and activity, had got out the chief part of the cabin passengers' luggage from the house on deck; very little which was in the house was lost—though all was lost which had been placed below. Most of the cabin passengers were still on board, of choice, and aided in getting out their luggage. The house for the crew was on deck, and much of their effects were saved—the captain now giving liberty to all to save for themselves what they could. At the same time with the luggage, the stock of animals received the attention of the master and officers.

You, Messrs. Editors, and the numerous persons who visited the *Mastiff* in San Francisco, will be glad to hear that the two tame kangaroos, so much admired, were saved; also Capt. Johnson's grand mastiff dog, and his three blooded spaniels. The dogs were thrown overboard, and swam to the boats. A large supply of fowls and pigs were saved, being on the upper deck. The two wild kangaroos (wallabees?) and some other animals, including the Java cat, you will remember, the mate to Mr. Farwell's spaniel, and ten canary birds, were suffocated before they could be got at. The only living creature on board when the last boat was leaving was the cow. She was far forward, not yet reached by the fire, but there was no time to save her, and Capt. Johnson could not bear to leave her to a slow death by fire, and had her killed where she stood.

When I came alongside the ship for the last time with the boat I had in charge, (for there being more boats than officers, I had taken command of one,) Capt. Johnson hailed me to come on board and have a "peace conference," as to whether anything more could be done. A suffocating smoke, rolling in black volumes, covering miles of the ocean, and the chance of the imprisoned fire bursting through the decks at any instant, were not the most auspicious circumstances for our "calm conference" he proposed; yet it was held—Judge Harris, of Honolulu, (who had pulled an oar in the gig manfully, all the while, and now came on board again to offer aid,) Capt. Johnson and myself meeting on the quarter-deck, where it was too evident to need consideration, that nothing remained for the bravest and most faithful commander, but to abandon his ship. Every living creature was out of the ship; the specie was saved; all accessible places

A NEW CHAMPAGNE.—We have been urged to call the attention of our readers to the new brand of champagne recently introduced into this country from the establishment of Messrs. BINET, SON & Co., of Rheims, in France,—of which Messrs. THEAILLON, WILLIAMS & Co., No. 50 Broad-street, are the American agents. It is made from grapes grown on their own estate, and enjoys the highest possible reputation on the Continent. It is kept in cellar for three years before being sent to market, and it is said, by good judges, to be at least fully equal to the best brands of champagne ever offered to the public. We are assured that over a million of baskets of it have been sold in England and on the Continent during the last ten years.

Some Remedies are Good.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—TESTIMONIAL.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal-st., New-York—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting myself. Having heard your Plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS,
Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New-York."
There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the Plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief. Those purchased at No. 294 Canal-st., are warranted. Price 25 cents each.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-hand Safes,
Of different makers,
For sale at half their original cost.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

For the Poor and Rich, Old and Young—PORTER'S Cough Balsam, 10 cents a bottle.
If you have a cold or cough, try it.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:
GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.
I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.
Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.
Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.
JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical-Cure TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800 No. 39 Platt-st.

Come Friends of Fashion, one and all,
On WHITE, the Hatter, make a call;
'Tis worth your while—the ladies say
He's just the Hat for a Holiday.
WHITE, Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

A Great Reduction
of prices in
STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John st.

Balmoral Boots for Ladies.—CANTRELL has just introduced the "Victoria Balmoral Boot," thick-soled, substantial, warm, comfortable and elegant as a ball-room gaiter. Ladies, they are the most delightful covering for the feet ever made. Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, supplied at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are property understood and made.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations, in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. Sold by all druggists.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Self Esteem is sometimes so weak, that one cannot claim his rights and look the world in the face. A correct phrenological examination will enable a person to correct his faults and select the right pursuit. Call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery constantly on hand and dispensed with care.

Shirts, Hosiery, &c.—All sizes on hand and warranted to fit. Our low rates of prices at retail, which have given such satisfaction, will be continued.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

FRANKARD—MARSHALL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Hiscox, FRANCIS T. FRANKARD to ADELAIDE R., youngest daughter of M. J. Marshall, all of this City.

HART—NESTELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. James L. Shock, JOSEPH B. HART, Jr., Esq., of Chicago, to EMMA S. NESTELL, eldest daughter of John J. Nestell, Esq., of this City.

COGGESHALL—HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Friends' ceremony, WALTER COGGESHALL to SARAH EMILY, daughter of William M. Haydock, all of this City.

KNOWLTON—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 17, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, GEORGE W. KNOWLTON to ANNE, daughter of Samuel A. Phillips, all of this City.

TITTERINGTON—EAGLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Thomas H. Hastings, WM. B. TITTERINGTON to ELIZABETH, third daughter of George Eagle, Esq., of this City.

☞ Pittsburgh and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BROWN—BLOOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, Mr. HENRY BROWN, Jr., to Miss Charlotte E. L. Bloor, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

COLVIN.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 18, JOHN COLVIN, aged 53 years, 10 months and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Street Department, and the Police of the Nineteenth Precinct, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lexington-av., near 48th-st., on Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

TUTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, JOHN TUTON, (son of the late John Tuton,) of inflammation of the lungs, aged 14 years and 7 months.
His remains will be removed from the residence of Mr. E. Girard, No. 73 Watt-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, for interment in Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, the late James and Alexander Tuton, (No. 38 Whitehall-st.,) are respectfully invited to attend.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 18, Mrs. JANE A. C. RUSSELL, in the 26th year of her age.
Funeral on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the late residence, No. 106 46th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Sixth day (Friday,) Nov. 18, CAROLINE H., only daughter of Valentine H. and Rebecca C. Seaman, aged nearly 9 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 76 Madison-st., on First day (Sunday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 18, after a brief illness, MARY WORTHINGTON MORRIS, wife of George P. Morris.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., without further notice.

SPINNING.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 17, Mrs. LILLIS SPINNING, aged 78 years and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son Edward, No. 225 Bowery, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

MORAND.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 18, LEONIE CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Philip and Mary Morand, aged 10 years, 6 months and 15 days.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 140 7th-av.

☞ New-Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

ANDREW.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at the residence of her father, E. Hubbell, of consumption, AMELIA C., wife of Edward H. Andrew, of New-York, aged 24 years.
Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father.

DOUBLEDAY.—In Bloomington, Ill., on Monday, Nov. 14, HESTER, wife of Ulysses F. Doubleday, late of this City, aged 71 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 603, Nov. 18, 1859.
1, 16, 30, 50, 25, 41, 39, 2, 65, 51, 53, 38.
Class No. 604, Nov. 18, 1859.
15, 35, 22, 38, 37, 51, 9, 10, 26, 48, 1, 20, 62.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 18, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE SUNDAY FUNERAL OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

MESSRS. SAMUEL RADCLIFFE, JONAS L. COE, LEWIS J. PARKER, MICHAEL PHELAN, JAMES MILLER and JOHN LINDSEY, Committee of Arrangements for "Funeral Ceremonies in honor of the late Senator DAVID BRODERICK:"

GENTLEMEN: The arrangements for the pageant in honor of Senator Broderick having been interrupted on the last Sabbath, and postponed till next Sabbath, the undersigned respectfully request that the programme may be reviewed and so modified as to relieve it of what seem to us most weighty objections. As now announced, an honorary procession, under the charge of the official heads of one of our most important and respected civic departments, and embracing our municipal officers, various societies, and "citizens generally," is to parade through our principal streets a distance of some five miles on SUNDAY, with "bands playing funeral dirges and common time," banners and the paraphernalia customary on like occasions.

Such a demonstration is believed to be without precedent in this country—certainly in this City. The funeral obsequies in honor of distinguished statesmen have hitherto been celebrated on some appropriate secular day, when all classes of the community could unite in them without sacrifice of principle; and the day sacred to other and higher objects, though sadly desecrated in many ways, has never been employed for mere funeral pageants. We cannot but deprecate this innovation just when the City rejoices in the partially restored tranquility and order of the Sabbath, with the marked improvement in public morals attendant on the suppression of some of the grosser forms of Sabbath profanation.

The selection of Sunday for these obsequies is as unnecessary as it is unprecedented. No unburied corpse demands sepulture. No plea of urgency compels the abandonment of domestic, religious, or benevolent engagements on the day of devotion and charity. It is a voluntary selection of the Lord's Day for man's convenience, in man's honor. And it thus contravenes the recognized uses and associations of our American Sabbath. Even Independence and Inauguration days, with Christmas and New-Year's Festivals, by immemorial custom are deferred when they occur on Sunday.

But we object on other grounds than those of precedent and policy. The employment of Sunday for public pageants, with bands of music, and the paraphernalia and noisy accompaniments of a great procession, is an unwarrantable infringement of the rights and feelings of Christian households and congregations. Perhaps fifty thousand people live along the direct route of march indicated in your programme. A large proportion of those citizens may be presumed to wish freedom from street noises on their only day of rest. Shall they have their domestic quiet and instructions interrupted by the passing of a long line of footmen and carriages, with bands of music? The twenty or more Christian churches, of various denominations, with a still greater number of Sunday-schools, on the route prescribed, or so near it as to be affected by it, may surely claim exemption from disturbance while worshiping God or studying the Scriptures. And the Churches and Sunday-schools in all parts of the City will have just ground of complaint if the excitement and noise of fire companies, with bands of music, marching and countermarching in all quarters, shall interfere with the order and quiet of their assemblies. Perhaps, too, something may be due to that general public sentiment, already having had its expression through most of our daily journals, which cannot but be grieved and offended by persistence in what has the aspect of a needless, if not a wanton, invasion of the sacred day of freedom and religion.

On grounds of national consistency and self-respect, too, we object to the conversion of the Sabbath into a day for shows and pageants of any kind. The tendencies are quite strong enough toward the continental holiday Sunday, without the formal inauguration of one of the methods for its importation, under the sanction of our most important civic departments. Better is it, far better, in our view, to honor the memory of the Christian patriots and statesmen who founded and helped to perpetuate our institutions, by recognizing as they did the obligations of the Christian Sabbath, than to aid in undoing their work by mistimed honors to a Senator of our own day. One of our later Presidents, just before he saw "the last of earth," thus blends his voice with that of the noblest Frenchman ever on our shores:

"It was the remark of one of the ablest and purest of those foreigners who came to our aid in the days of revolutionary peril, and who made his home and his grave among us—the late venerable DUPONCEAU, of Philadelphia—*that of all we claimed as characteristic, our observance of the Sabbath is the only one truly national and American*; and for this cause, if for no other, he trusted it would never lose its hold on our affections and patriotism." Surely, the Firemen of New-York will be the last to let go the "hold of affection and patriotism" from the only institution characteristically "national and American."

This confidence is strengthened by the manly letter of Chief-Engineer HOWARD to your Committee, of Nov. 5, in which he "*regrets that the Sabbath day was selected by Mr. Broderick's friends for the demonstration*," and only yields to their request "*providing the Committee having the matter in charge will dispense with the use of banners, music, trumpets, and all the other paraphernalia of the Fire Department.*

It is but to echo and emphasize these sentiments of the respected Chief Engineer, when pained to learn that they were unheeded, that this remonstrance is addressed to your Committee, and, if need be, to the public. It is because of our interest in and regard for your noble Department—none the less sincere that we respect a Divine institution more—and because of our common concern for good neighborhood, consistent example, public morals and religious principle, that we respectfully urge the selection of another day than the Christian Sabbath for the honorary funeral of Senator Broderick.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

John J. Phelps,	W. Whitlock, Jr.,	Geo. D. Phelps,
Joseph Stuart,	Gardiner Spring,	James Morrison,
Wm. Morrison,	J. W. Gerard,	Norman White,
Benj. Lee, M. D.,	Geo. T. Olyphant,	J. S. Aspinwall,
Jas. C. Holden,	W. H. Parsons,	Isaac Ferris,
John P. Crosby,	D. H. Arnold,	E. J. Blake,
Fred. G. Foster,	Jos. Kernochan,	Lucius Hart,
Charles Fanning,	Edward Penfold,	Geo. W. Lane,
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A. B. Neilson,	Richard Irvin,	J. Whitehead,
Chas. L. Jenkins,	James Lee,	J. Punnett,
W. M. Vermilye,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	W. F. Havemeyer,
J. N. Phelps,	Geo. Carpenter,	E. H. Gillilan,
John A. Dix,	G. Deangelis,	John J. Cisco,
Jacob Reese,	Robert J. Hone,	D. Clarkson,
John Barry,	R. W. Howes,	C. N. Delamater,
F. T. Luquer,	E. S. Van Winkle	A. R. Wetmore,
Wm. Agnew,	B. W. Bonney,	Jos. Lawrence,
W. G. Wood,	Lucius Hopkins,	B. Thompson,
E. B. Miller,	James Brown,	Walter Edwards,
Fred'k R. Ryer,	Stewart Brown,	S. Baldwin,
G. C. Satterlee,	David Hoadley,	F. F. Marbury,
M. H. Grinnell,	S. H. Tyng,	Jasper Corning,
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No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
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The following list of patients operated on successfully by Dr. DIXON, is published solely to counteract the erroneous information continually given by the professional enemies of Dr. D.'s Hospital, and his advocacy of the right of every person to a free and entirely independent opinion on the nature and curability of his disease, uninfluenced by any board of hospital surgeons or college clinic; institutions in which it is notorious that operations are often performed solely for the instruction of students, with little or no hope of benefitting the patients, and very often by young and inexperienced surgeons, who have obtained their position by political manœuvering and the influence of parents who are officers of our public charities. See *Scalpel* Nos. 40, 41 and 42, for a full exposition of this important subject. The list is copied from the case book, kept for twenty years past, and the cases stand in the order in which they occur during treatment, with the exception of those of piles, rupture and cross eyes—which were too frequent to render them of special interest. Rev. Peter Parker, No. 59 Hudson-st., Cataract of both eyes. This patient was seventy years of age.
Infant child of Mr. W. Prichard; a patient of Dr. Jacob O. Miller, of No. 764 Greenwich-st. This child was but 12 hours old, and the operation was unavoidable even at so tender an age, because the child could neither take the breast nor spoon, from the almost entire absence of the upper lip; two large and separate openings existing, with a mere moiety of lip between them; it was the earliest case on record at the time of its performance, and has since formed a precedent for several others. Dr. D. does not now hesitate to operate a few weeks after birth. Indeed, there is no doubt that now, with the aid of that greatest improvement in surgery, the silver suture of Dr. J. Marion Sims, it will meet with invariable success in careful hands, and by a timely ability to use the restored lip through the entire period of infancy—when the formative power of the blood-vessels is in full action—the child will acquire a proper pronunciation, and that beautiful and pulpy fullness of the lip, always absent where the operation has been delayed to adult life.
Miss H. B——, Somerville, N. J.—Strabismus or Cross-eye. Mr. Charles Cook, Newtown, L. I.—Strabismus or Cross-eye. Infant—a patient of Dr. J. P. Stryker, Newtown, L. I.—Large arterial tumor of the scalp. Timothy Tuttle, Morristown, N. J.—75 years—Cataract. A son of Rev. J. Hotchkin, Lenox, Mass.—Cataract. Sandford Morse, Union Village, N. Y.—Plastic operation for elevating the lower eyelid, drawn downwards from a burn. Rev. Ezra Withey, New-York City.—Strabismus. Moses Cummings, Newton, N. J.—Fistula lachrymalis. Lewis Wiggin, Shongum.—Operation (plastic) for restoring lower eyelid from a burn. Edward Billington, Portchester.—Cataract. Patrick Rooney, New-York City—Operation for closure of the tear duct. Mr. Richard Morrison, City—Polypus of the nose. Mr. Richards, patient of Dr. E. S. Cleaveland, City—Polypus of Ear. James C. Barton, New-York City—Cataract. Hosea Varney, Austerlitz, Columbia County—Cataract, 70 years. Mr. ——, foreman *Democrat* office, Catskill—hare-lip. Caleb Day, (infant,) Catskill—Removing Tonsils. T. Lathrop, Newton, N. J.—Amputation of Foot. Mrs. Newman, Belvidere, N. J.—Tapping for Dropsy, (of the abdomen.) This case will ever be memorable in the history of surgery as the first one on record in which the disease was radically cured by an injection within the peritoneal sac. See *Scalpel* for Nov., 1849. The injection was first suggested in this case by the late Dr. Wm. P. Clark, of Belvidere, at the operation by Dr. D. The article used was a decoction of Lue Dyospyros Virginica or Persimmon. Miss R. W., New-Brunswick—Removing Tumor from Shoulder. Mr. W. Thompson, City—Cancer of Lip, (plastic operation.) Mrs. L. Holsapple, Hudson, Columbia County—Cataract, 70 years. Infant, patient of Dr. White, Hudson—Compound Hare-lip. Mr. Midme, York Bay, Removing loose Cartilages from knee. Mr. W. Christopher, New-York City—Cataract. John Rogers, City—Hydrocele. Miss C. Lamdor, Flanders, near Morristown—Cancer of Eyelid. Mrs. Mary Watkins, Maspeth, L. I.—Patient of Dr. J. P. Stryker—Polypus of the Uterus. Mr. McCracken, Hackettstown—Dividing Tendons for Bent Knee. Benjamin Saunders, Morristown, N. J.—Cataract. William Wetmore, father of Dr. Wetmore, Morristown—Cataract. Orsa Smith, Goshen, N. Y.—Compound Hare-lip. Orville Brown, Goshen, N. Y.—Compound Hare-lip. Son of Rev. Mr. Dendy, Tottenville, Staten Island—Trephining. Mr. Totten, of Tottenville, Staten Island—Removing Wen. Mrs. ——, Brooklyn, L. I., patient of Dr. O. Rotton—Removing an Ovarian Cyst. Miss Lena Bryant, Kingston—Cataract. Mrs. Houghtaling, Kingston, N. Y.—Cataract. Philip Loomis, Hudson, N. Y.—Cataract. Mrs. Conklin, Green Village, Columbia County—Cataract. Edmund Gross, Yorkville, New-York City—Cataract. Mr. Becker, Hudson, Columbia County—Cataract. Ezra Hommedieu, Brooklyn—Cataract. Mrs. ——, patient of Dr. C. A. Cooper, Deckertown, N. J.—Cataract.
The last eight cases of cataract were all operated on successfully by the operation of solution—productive of no pain whatever, and now known to require no confinement. They are the last and consecutive cases of cataract operated on by Dr. D., several of them being over 60 years old, an age at which this operation has, until the past five years, been thought of no use. There is little doubt, however, that it is destined to save great numbers of eyes hitherto lost from the more painful and dangerous operation of depression. All seasons of the year are equally favorable for this operation. Amongst the great number of operations performed by Dr. Dixon for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Fistula or Concealed Abscess of the Rectum, were, Henry Ford, Esq., Brooklyn; D. C. McCallum, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; N. G. Bradford, late Cashier of the Bowery Bank; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Maurice Barnett, New-Orleans; Mr. Livingston, (Livingston, Kinkead & Co., N. Y.;) John Hays, (Harmer, Hays & Co., N. Y.;) John Alexander Thomson, Esq., Monticello, N. Y.; and more than 200 gentlemen in every part of the United States. The cases of Rupture are over 100 in number; both Piles and that affection can be pronounced curable or otherwise on examination only. None of the affections here enumerated are treated by remedies admitting of self-application. In all cases the patient must be examined by Dr. DIXON, before any positive opinion can be given. Letters of inquiry must contain a postage stamp. The above cases—with the exception of the last eight cases of cataract—are taken consecutively from Dr. D.'s note-book, which now numbers over 5,000. Chloroform is never used at Dr. D.'s Hospital, ether being invariably preferred in all serious cases, because of its safety. For small cutaneous tumors of the eyelids, and operations on the face, ice and salt (after Dr. ARNOTT'S method) are invariably adopted, as it renders the operation perfectly painless, with no possible danger to life. This list will be continued occasionally. Hours of consultation at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 Evenings; at all other hours he is at the Hospital, and cannot be seen. The office of the *Scalpel* is No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left, as Dr. D. receives professional visits only at his office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has been going out by the week, but prefers a permanent situation. Can be seen for four days at No. 219 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

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WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' SITuation by a well-recommended woman, with many years experience in the business, which her recommendations will show; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; any lady wanting a first-class nurse will call at No. 378 6th-av.

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WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH situations, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 77 Broome-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and washing, or assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply from 10 to 3 at No. 31 Prince-st., jewelry store, near Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid in the city or country, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call, during two days, at No. 69 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references; has lived over two years in her last place. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer and baker in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived three years in her last place. Address JANE, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a good family as a first-class cook; the best City reference given. Call at No. 66 West 23d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or the former and seamstress; best City reference. Apply at No. 200 5th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FEmale as a first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer in a private family. Apply at No. 178 3d-av., in Campbell's dry-goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A girl, or will do chamberwork or fine washing. Refers to her present employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a man, that will give his time to the use of his employer; has served in the Old Country, and six years in the same family here; satisfactory reasons for leaving. The advertiser is a Protestant; 28 years of age. Address J. W., No. 360 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; has 13 years experience in this country; can be highly recommended by his late employers. Address M. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of sober and industrious habits in a private family as coachman and gardener in the City or country; good reference given from his last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGRAVER, who has worked five years in the largest plated jewelry establishment known. Can furnish good reference. Address D. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A trustworthy and competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. No objection to the country. Address C. R., No. 93 East 19th-st., for three days.

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WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; none need apply without good City reference. Apply at 7 Washington-square.

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INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES KAY, a native of Scotland, son of the late David Kay, formerly accountant, of Glasgow, but afterwards of Rothesay, in the Island of Bute, Scotland. He left Scotland for America in 1833; is believed to have worked some time in Canada as a cabinet-maker, and to have afterwards shipped at New-York in a whaler. In 1833 worked as a cabinet-maker at Macedon, Wayne County, N. Y., [with David T. Hanna. He left Macedon in 1844, and traveled through part of the Western States, and was next heard of, March, 1846, in New-Orleans, where he worked as a cabinet-maker, and boarded with his employer at No. 231 Tchoupitoula-st. He frequently spoke of purchasing land and settling in Wisconsin. If alive, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage by applying to the subscribers. Any one giving authentic information of his death will be properly compensated for their trouble.
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1 lot southwest corner 6th-av. and 53d-st.; a very desirable lot.
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IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
150 Building Lots situated on GATES, GREEN and LAFAYETTE-PLACES, and intersecting streets in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. and Fulton-av. Railroad.
Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.
The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles from the ferries, easily accessible by the city Railroads.
With comparatively low taxes and the introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.
The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.
The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.
For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

PLUMBAGO, COPPER AND GOLD PROPerties in Virginia, accessible by river and railroad, presenting great inducements to capitalists desirous of large returns, are now offered for sale or exchange for merchandise or lands. The owner of the mineral lands is now in this City with specimens of the mineral and maps of the property at the office of GEO. B. GRANNESS, No. 29 Broadway.

CHOICE LANDS FOR MERCHANDISE OR CITY PROPERTY.—$1,000,000 worth of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, Yankee notions, carriages, furniture, &c., or good real estate in New-York or vicinity, wanted in exchange for choice farm, mineral or timber land in the Western Southwestern and Southern States. In some cases cash in fair proportion will be added. Apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, with possession, if wanted, on short notice, in 12th-st., about 150 feet west of 2d-av., and adjoining the grounds of the late Peter Stuyvesant. The house has been built by the occupant and owner, as well as it could be, and is in perfect order from cellar to garret. Price $15,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTIETH-STREET, A handsome three-story brick modern house, in a fine location, at a moderate price and on easy terms. The house is now occupied by a good family. Possession can be had 1st May next. This is worth the attention of parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, SOUTHeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class, three-story, brown-stone front house, front full size. This is one of the best built houses, by days' work, and one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, or in the third house from the corner, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY LOTS.—For sale at a large discount, a few choice and well-selected lots in this beautiful Cemetery; will be sold separate or together, at a price much below their real value. Apply to CLEMENT FLINT, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—18 LOTS AND 1 gore lot in the 19th Ward of Brooklyn, near two ferries. Will be sold or exchanged for small unincumbered houses in this City, or for a cheap cottage, with more or less ground, on the Hudson River, near Carmansville. Owners only address, R. S. J., Box 2,499 Post Office.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th av

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
Of various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS BANKing-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Nathaniel Hayden,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
William K. Belcher,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Benjamin W. Clapp,	Charles J. Shepard,
George C. Collins,	Charles Sandford,
William L. Conklin,	George Opdyke,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport,	Thomas Woodward,
John B. Dunham.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. E. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or E. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO unveil and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1859.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent. declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 44 Wall-st. Deposites received, and Collections made on all points of the United States and Canada. Advances made on Collections. Dealers in Uncurrent Money. Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Commercial paper negotiated.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY GAS LIGHT STOCK for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED (200) SHARES OF the Stock of the Fulton Bank, New-York. Apply to WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD B. HARDY and ANN C. HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, Milton Rowley and Mary L. B. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarke and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, Rosalie A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel M. Greene and Laura R. H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, Gray Jones Houston and Elizabeth A. M. Houston, his wife, Joseph B. Weyman and Emily, his wife, Samuel Maverick Thompson, Thomas C. Markley and Louisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, and George Kellock and William H. Maller as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William F. Turpin, deceased, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.
o22-law6w$ J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6m$ ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of CLARKSON & CO., for the transaction of the note, stock and insurance brokerage business, at No. 48 Pine-st.
EUGENE L. CLARKSON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859. ROBERT L. CLARKSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS, is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

STATIONERS' HALL—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. —J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.

MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., lamp burners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent [illegible] for burning coal oil either with or without [illegible].

[illegible]—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A [illegible] in market for durability, brilliancy [illegible] all the qualities that make a [illegible] will be sold lower than usual prices.
JOHN V. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 1:30 and 3:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:30 A.M.; 4:50 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and at 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P.M.
The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *viâ* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer CATTANO, at 9A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., and 6 P.M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A.M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A.M., and 5 P.M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A.M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A.M., and 4 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A.M.; for Yapshank at 10 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; for Syosset at 10 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P.M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P.M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A.D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.
An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.
The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.
The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.
The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time, also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.
The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.
The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 P.M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to consider the matter of grading 8th-av. from 105th-st. to 115th-st. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
H. W. GENET,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, } Committee on
J. H. BRADY, } Roads.

ASSIGNMENT.—WILLIAM S. MORSE AND EDGAR W. MORSE, comprising the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, of the City of New-York, have this day made a general assignment of their property to Charles A. Meigs, of the City of New-York, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to said Morse & Brother, will settle the same with said Charles A. Meigs.
(Signed,) WILLIAM S. MORSE,
EDGAR W. MORSE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.
The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
viâ
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
6TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P.M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, *VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	20
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.....	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SATURDAY, Nov 26.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah, and accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

NOTICE.—CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER—to leave SATURDAY, Nov. 19, having been temporarily withdrawn for slight repairs—the steamship MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, will be substituted and leave on MONDAY, Nov. 21. Passengers already booked for the JAMES ADGER, will please take notice of the above, and have their tickets changed to the MARION.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *viâ* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *VIA* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23, Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COYER, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock. N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANGANESE ORE
For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL.—RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) PURE Lehigh and Schuylkill White ash, from the Broad Mountain Colliery. Also, Cumberland and Cannel Coals, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE.
Cor. Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock,
Doors open at 12½.
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on a most extraordinary scale,
First and only Joint appearance of
THE THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
MADAME ALBERTINI, MADAME COLSON, MADAME GAZZANIGA,
SIG. BEAUCARDE, SIG. BRIGNOLI,
The great baritone,
SIG. FERRI,
JUNCA, AMODIO.
The performance will comprise
The entire opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
With its immense mise en scene,
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA.
The magnificent fourth act of
LA FAVORITA,
GAZZANIGA, BEAUCARDE,
Between the Sicilian Vespers and La Favorita, will be given
THE CELEBRATED MISERERE FROM IL TROVATORE,
MADAME ALBERTINI, and SIGNOR BEAUCARDE.
The grand dramatic duet,
MADAME ALBERTINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.
The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.
The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12. The performance will conclude at FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 21, FIRST NIGHT OF
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(Die Zauberflœte.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MAGIC FLUTE.
MONDAY Nov. 21, at 8,
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA
Of Mozart's world-renowned grand Fairy Opera, in two acts, of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
DIE ZAUBERFLŒTE.
(In Italian.)
The unalterable prestige of the immortal DON GIOVANNI, which neither time nor circumstances have diminished, and the great favor with which THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO has been received in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have induced the Directors to produce
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
Which ranks as high, to say the least, as any other of Mozart's grand Operas. It will be brought out in suitable style, and with a cast which, through the great artistic resources at the command of the Directors, will certainly be found a most extraordinary one.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
Madame COLSON.....as.....THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT
Madame GAZZANIGA as.....PAMINA
Madame STRAKOSCH as.....PAPAGENA
Madame BERKEL.....as...The first lady and first boy
The popular tenor,
SIGNOR STIGELLI,
will, for the first time, appear in an Opera by Mozart, and sing his celebrated rôle of Tamino, a part in which he has achieved a great success in the leading Opera houses of Germany.
The great baritone,
SIGNOR FERRI,
will appear in the highly important character of Papageno.
Signor JUNCA.....as.....Sarastro
Signor AMODIO.....as.....The Negro Monostalos
Mr. MULLER.....as.....The Speaker
Mme. MORRA, Mme. REICHHARD and Mrs. BERGNER as the second and third ladies and boys.
MR. CARL BERGMAN
will make his first appearance at the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE MURDERER.—A little more than a week ago JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, a resident of Jersey City, while passing through Newark-avenue late at night, was assaulted by a negro named ELIJAH JONES. He received nine stabs with a knife, and was left insensible upon the sidewalk. In the struggle JONES lost his hat which the Police found near the scene of the struggle. SULLIVAN revived the next afternoon sufficiently to state the circumstances of the assault. As soon as he could be removed he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered in great suffering for two or three days. In the meantime the Police continued their search for the alleged murderer, but could obtain no clue to his whereabouts until Thursday, when Officer STERRS, of the Twenty-Third Precinct, and JONATHAN HOWELL, informed the Chief of Police of Jersey City that they were in possession of information which would lead to his arrest. Ascertaining that no reward had been offered for his apprehension they returned to New-York. Officer AYERS, under the direction of the Chief of Police of Jersey City, came to New-York and found JONES in the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where he had been lodged on information obtained by HOWELL; that the alleged murderer had secured a position as steward on board a schooner on the East River, which was soon to sail for some foreign port. JONES was conveyed to New-Jersey and committed to await trial. He has the reputation of being a hardened character, having two years ago eluded an indictment by the Grand Jury of Hudson County for an assault on a Mr. KIER. He acknowledged having committed the assault on Mr. SULLIVAN, but claimed that his victim struck the first blow. JONES has a wife in Jersey City. The couple have not lived together for some time.

MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS OPPOSED TO THE WIDENING OF WORTH-STREET.—In October last a meeting was held of the property owners opposed to the widening of Worth-street from West Broadway to Baxter-street, and a Committee of five was appointed to draw up a remonstrance against the proposed undertaking, and to obtain signatures. Yesterday afternoon a few gentlemen met in Room No. 1 Appletons' Building, to hear the report of the Committee. The meeting was called to order by Mr. JAMES KELLY, and Mr. HENRY A. WEEKS was appointed Secretary. Mr. KELLY stated that the Committee was not quite ready to report, but that a large number of signatures had been obtained to the remonstrance. He had yet to meet with the first man in favor of the opening. Mr. R. D. SCHIEFFELIN repeated the notice that the remonstrance was still open for signatures at the office of Messrs. WHITING & BRADLEY, No. 11 Pine-street. As a member of the Committee, he could assure the meeting that the report would be forthcoming in a few days. Mr. J. J. PHELPS wished it to be understood that the assessments were to be levied on property extending from Reade to Canal street, which was a very large area. The lowest estimate for the assessment was $630,000, and the greater part of it was made up in sums of from $2 to $40. If those people who are poor, and assessed accordingly, could only be informed that they could make an affidavit, at no cost to themselves, he did not see why an end could not be put to the whole affair. After some desultory remarks the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee. The opponents to the alteration state that Worth-street extends no further than the Five Points, and hence it will be of very little advantage to widen it. If it could be opened through to Chatham-square, they would cheerfully acquiesce. As it is, a large amount of money is to be expended for a very meagre return.

PRESENTATION TO FIREMEN.—Yesterday a Committee from Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, of Philadelphia, visited New-York for the purpose of presenting to several Fire Companies of this City copies of a publication just issued by the Hibernia Engine Company, being a history of the Company from its organization in 1752 until the present time; and more particularly giving a full account of its trip to New-York last Spring, and incidents attendant thereon. During the early part of yesterday the Philadelphians were taken in charge by a Committee from Americus Engine Company No. 6, composed of Messrs. Wm. Tweed, Flynn, Dunley, McConnell, Cutler and Baughman, who procured carriages and conveyed their visitors to Randall's Island, where a flag and several copies of the book were presented to the boys. After speeches, &c., the Company returned to the City, and in the evening assembled at the house of Americus Engine Company in Henry-street. There Col. PAGE, of the Hibernia Company, presented copies of the volume alluded to to the members of Americus Engine, Hose Companies Nos. 33 and 16, Zephyr Hose No. 40, of Williamsburgh; Engine Company No. 7, of Brooklyn, and also to Ex-Engineer JAMES M. MILLER. After thanks had been returned for the presents, the Company adjourned to the "bunk-room" where a collation was served.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of a Committee of the Catholic Library Association was held last night, at their rooms, No. 809 Broadway, for the purpose of receiving suggestions as to the feasibility of erecting a great Catholic Hall. In addition to the regular members of the Society there were were present many gentlemen prominent in the Catholic portion of the community, by their means or talent. The project which seemed to elicit the largest share of approval, was that of a hall similar in shape to that of the Mercantile Library Association, but different in this, that its management, direction and facilities shall have a tendency purely Catholic. Thus far the design has not, it seems, failed of encouragement. On Monday night next a special meeting will be held, at which the matter will receive further attention.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—Interesting services were held on Thursday evening last at the Chapel of the recently organized Gethsemane Baptist Church, in Third-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, for the public recognition of that body. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., from Matthew, 26; 36: "Then cometh Jesus with them into a place called Gethsemane." Rev. WM. HAGUE gave the charge, and Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAME the hand of fellowship. Rev. Messrs. DUNBAR, BAKER, PELTZ, LOWRY, and Rev. D. S. PARMELEE, the Pastor of the new Church, also participated in the services.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—At this Institution it is proposed to give a Thanksgiving Dinner to the household and the outside children, who attend the day-school, including also their parents. The Superintendent solicits contributions of provisions, clothing, money, or whatever will aid in feeding and clothing the hundreds of poor and needy who daily apply for aid. Those interested in the work at the Five Points are invited to visit the House on Thanksgiving Day. Exercises to commence at 2 o'clock. Dinner from 2 o'clock until 6.

WRECK OF A BOSTON BRIG.—The schooner *I. A. Woodhouse*, Capt. TERRY, arrived at this port yesterday from Brazos, Texas, having on board Capt. DYER and crew, of brig *Susan T. Norcross*, of Boston, (from Laguna for London,) whom he took off of their vessel while in a sinking condition. Capt. DYER wishes to express his thanks to Capt. TERRY and crew for their kindness to himself and crew while on board of the *I. A. Woodhouse*.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 7½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in STORY's feed-store, corner of Broadway and Fiftieth-street. The flames were extinguished after $100 damage had been done. The dwelling up-stairs, occupied by Mr. HARRISON, was injured to the amount of $150, chiefly by water. The whole loss is covered by an insurance of $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual meeting on Thursday evening. The following officers were elected for 1859-60: *President*—ROBERT J. DODGE. *Vice-President*—Mortimer S. Brown. *Treasurer*—Frank Jaudon. *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*—Frank H. Norton (Astor Library.) *Curator*—Albert Groh.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION POSTPONED.—Stormy weather, Mr. LOWE states, obliges him to postpone the ascension in his monster balloon until some more propitious season. Due notice will be given of the time when the aerial ship is to take her departure for Europe.

Coroners' Inquests.

INFANTICIDE.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the remains of a female infant which was found on Thursday afternoon in the sink at house No. 103 East Sixteenth-street. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination, and upon his testimony a verdict of "Suffocation at the hands of some unknown person" was returned.

DROWNED.

An unknown man, respectably dressed, was found drowned yesterday morning at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. He appeared to be about 35 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

POISONED HERSELF.

A Mrs. PETERS, of No. 241 West Thirty-eighth-street, took poison yesterday morning and died a short time afterwards. No cause is assigned for the commission of the act.

Police Reports.

A CULPABLE COOK.

On the 10th of last month, Mary Dill, *alias* Mary Harrison, a young colored girl, who had been employed as cook on a barge which transports produce between this City and Albany, absconded with $24 in cash, and nearly $100 worth of clothing, the property of Capt. Nathan Campbell, her employer. Learning last week that she had become proprietor of a disreputable house in Trenton, N. J., Capt. Campbell made a complaint against her, on which she was indicted for larceny. A requisition was made by Gov. Morgan for the girl's return to this State, and on Thursday, Officer Wilson, of the City Hall Police Court, brought her from Trenton. She was arraigned for trial the same afternoon, and having pleaded guilty to the crime, was sentenced to the House of Refuge for eight years.

BAD BILLS.

Detectives King and Slowey arrested Nicholas Degann, of No. 45 Perry-street, charged with passing spurious bills, purporting to be $2 issues of the Philadelphia Bank, N. J., at a place in Houston-street, near Broadway, known as "The Bank," and also at the bar of the Metropolitan Hotel. The prisoner was held to await examination.

STEALING CANVAS.

John Nelson, a junkman, whose business is that of buying and selling old rope, canvas and other odds and ends, was detected yesterday by Coxswain Smiley, and the crew of Harbor Police-boat No. 8, in the Atlantic Dock, with a bolt of new No. 5 canvas, 79 yards in length, suitable for ship's top-sails. In answer to questions as to where he procured the property, he stated that he had purchased it for $5 from the watchman of the ship *Virula*, lying in the Atlantic basin. He and the watchman were both arrested and committed for examination.

UNEXPECTEDLY CAUGHT.

About six months ago a gold watch, valued at $50, was stolen from the house of Mr. Matthew Duffy, No. 1,206 Broadway. A young carpenter, named Stewart Ferrine, was employed at the house at the time the theft was perpetrated, but he was not then suspected. Circumstances have since transpired which pointed to him as having committed the larceny, and yesterday, much to his surprise, he was arrested on suspicion. He confessed before Justice QUACKENBUSH that he had stolen the watch, and it was recovered from the pawn-shop where he had pledged it. In default of $500 bail, he was committed for trial.

ROBBED HIS ROOM-MATE.

B. Seming, of Hoboken, and Ernest Burgess, of William-street, intimate friends, took a room together, on the 30th ult., at the Globe Hotel, corner of William and Frankfort streets. Burgess had $125 in gold coin in his pocket when he went to bed, but when he awoke it was not to be found. He accused Seming with having stolen the cash, and the latter, after admitting the truth of the charge, ran away. On Thursday night he was arrested by a Third Ward policeman, and yesterday Justice CONNOLLY committed him to prison pending the action of the Grand Jury.

CITY POLITICS.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers met at 10 A. M. yesterday, Mr. KENNEDY in the chair. The returns rom the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards were canvassed, and at about 12½ o'clock P. M. it was announced that the canvass was completed. In the Second District of the Twenty-first Ward, one of the ballots for JONES for Secretary of State, which was found in the Supervisor's box, had been added to the return by the District Canvassers, making the total vote cast in the District for Secretary of State 206. The poll-list, however, indicated that only 205 votes had been cast, and the County Canvassers rejected the ballot in question. The same thing had been done with regard to the other State officers, and the Board made similar corrections in each case.

Mr. BLUNT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York hereby respectfully apply to the Supreme Court, for an order requiring the following-named District Canvassers to appear before one of the Justices of said Court, and show cause why they have not completed the canvass of votes in their several Districts, and made the returns thereof according to, and in the form and manner prescribed by law.

The resolution was laid over, on motion of Mr. BLUNT, and the clerk was directed to append to it the names of the delinquent Canvassers. Mr. BLUNT said it was time some steps were taken to make the Canvassers do their duty.

During the afternoon the Canvassers were engaged in "footing up" the returns, and to-day, probably, their final session will be held.

TAMMANY CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

RENOMINATION OF MR. M'ELROY FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

A Convention for the nomination of Almshouse Governor was held last evening in Tammany Hall. HARRY HOWARD was selected as Chairman, and WM. E. FITZGERALD, Jr., and H. E. LYNCH Secretaries' Alderman H. W. GENET, and finally Alderman McSPEDON himself, were heard in behalf of one set of delegates which presented themselves from the Nineteenth Ward, and ALEXANDER W. LYNCH and Mr. HERRICK for the other. As on the previous evening, the Herrick delegation was admitted. While the question was pending, J. K. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, became quite eloquent on Mr. HERRICK's demerits, and on his coming from the committee-room did all in his power to provoke a quarrel with him, in which laudable undertaking he was assisted by Mr. WM. REYNOLDS. WILLIAM MULLIGAN, late of California, acted as peace-maker, and no disturbance beyond the war of words resulted. After the question of the rival delegations had been disposed of, PATRICK MCELROY, present Governor of the Almshouse, was renominated for that office by a vote of 80 out of 94 ballots cast. Mr. LYNCH, the Mozart Hall nominee, received only six votes. After the appointment of Committees to inform the candidates of their nomination, and to make preparations for a ratification meeting, the Convention adjourned.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. BRODERICK.

The Arrangements for To-morrow—Protest of the Sabbatarians—Meeting of Californians.

The funeral obsequies in honor of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, which were postponed from last Sunday on account of the rain, will take place to-morrow, without regard to the weather. The arrangements are the same as announced last week. The procession will form in reverse order at 1 o'clock P. M., on Hudson-street, the right resting on Christopher-street. The line of march will be up Hudson-street to Fourteenth-street, Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to the Park, across the Park to Chatham-street, up Chatham-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, Fourteenth-street to University-place, and thence to the University Building. The exercises will be held in the large chapel of the University. JOHN M. DWINELLE, of Rochester, will deliver the funeral oration. HARRY HOWARD will act as Grand Marshal, assisted by the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department as Special Aids.

Messrs. Moses Taylor, M. H. Grinnell, Robert B. Minturn, J. W. Gerard, A. R. Wetmore, and a large number of the first business men of the City, together with the prominent clergymen of all denominations, publish a remonstrance against the celebration of these obsequies on the Sabbath. They plead precedent and policy against the desecration of the Sabbath by "bands playing funeral dirge and common tune," and urge that innumerable Sunday-Schools and congregations will be disturbed by these proceedings. The protest is addressed to the Committee of Arrangements on behalf of the Fire Department, "for funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Senator BRODERICK." At the meeting held last evening, this paper had not been received, and in consequence no notice could be taken of it.

At an adjourned meeting of the Californians in this City, held at the Hone House last evening, Mr. J. J. HOFF in the Chair, the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. J. A. GODFREY:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, late United States Senator; that California has sustained an irreparable loss in his untimely end. In his public life in California, and in the United States Senate, we have ever found him the firm, steadfast and uncompromising friend of the State of his adoption.

Resolved, That in Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK we recognized the best and noblest qualities which adorn our nation; his indomitable courage, unimpeachable honor, frankness, kindness, moderation and magnanimity, his fidelity to his friends, and the purity of his private life, will never cease to be cherished in the grateful remembrance of all just men.

Resolved, That as a civilian and statesmen, during the brief period in which he was permitted to enjoy the highest honor which a grateful State could confer upon him, he gave proof of a devotion to duty, and an attachment to the Constitution and Union, never excelled by his peers.

Resolved, That we will unite with the citizens of New-York in the ceremonies of respect to his memory.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Not on the Sunday-Funeral Committee.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

My name having appeared as one of the Committee of Arrangements for "Funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Senator BRODERICK," I would hereby state that it has been used on such Committee without my authority and against my express desire, I having opposed the fixing on Sunday for the funeral as far as lay in my power, and shall continue to do so.

Yours respectfully, JAMES MILLER.

Thanksgiving and the Poor.

As the day of our annual Thanksgiving draws near, it becomes us to take account especially of our public charities and of the hundred little guerilla bands with which our Christian society is continually waging an uncertain war with the terrible armies of suffering and of sin. The poor we have always with us; we need never look far to find them; for under the very eaves of our prosperous homes they crouch, shivering and starved. They sadden our streets by day with their wan faces, and the belated citizen knows too well what work the darkness and the night do with them, as the pitiless Winter draws near, and the mere sense of life becomes a pang to their unsheltered bodies and their uncomforted souls. It is well in many ways, that the most genial festivals of our year should fall at just this season; that Thanksgiving and Christmas should come to us, with their moving appeals to the heart and their softening lessons of mercy, just when the poor most need the little that any of us, however generous or just, can do to make the "sum of human misery" less.

For, how much we need the perpetual instigation of such appeals and lessons, we have only to look through the annals of our charitable societies to learn. New-York is by no means slow to support these institutions of good—and yet, with each recurring year we find the same story set before us—the demand of the hour outrunning the hour's supply; and the best recognized organizations struggling to make head against the growing tide of distress. Here we have, for instance, the "House and School of Industry," an institution of that most estimable class which seeks to prevent rather than relieve the pressure of pauperism, painfully fighting its way now after so many years of unobtrusive usefulness, Mrs. LOWARS, the Treasurer, of No. 129 Twelfth-street, showing how hard it is even for an energetic and devoted company of New-York ladies to keep open this one channel between the suffering female poor and the work for which they are so ready to strive, until despair subsides into something worse than starvation. This Institution makes it a special object to supply poor women with work, and to instruct poor girls in the simple arts by which they may hope to earn an honest living. We surely need add nothing to this statement to show to all reflecting men how important it is that such an enterprise, the high character of whose management has been established by a long successful career, should not be suffered to languish for lack of friendly succor. Let those who mean next week to give thanks for the blessings of the past, and to strengthen themselves for the future with new faith and hope, remember that there are three Christian graces, and that the greatest of these is Charity.

The Great Balloon.

THE VOYAGE POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE—THE AERONAUT THROWS HIMSELF UPON THE PUBLIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS, Friday, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In announcing a postponement, I feel that some explanation is due to the public for the apparent delay which has occurred in connection with my proposed aerial voyage to Europe. The whole matter may be stated in a few words. To inflate so large a vehicle as the *City of New-York* requires (considering the facilities offered by the Gas Company) at least sixty hours of reasonably fair weather and a continuous flow of gas. Every preparation had been made to start on to-morrow. The present stormy weather has not only interfered with the inflation, which began yesterday, at 3 o'clock, but continues to retard our operations to such an extent as to make it somewhat problematical to fix the precise day of departure.

The public may rest assured that the earliest practicable moment will be made available for the object I have in view, and that no effort will be foregone that may subserve the success of this, the first voyage upon the wings of the wind, from the New to the Old World.

While the project is grand, magnificent, and beautiful to contemplate, the public should not forget that it is none the less laborious, expensive and hazardous. Should I succeed in the attempt those who now hesitate to give me their confidence may awake to the fact that the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail. Had my operations been conducted immediately near the works of the Gas Company the inflating might have been accomplished in ten hours or less. It should be remembered that the monster ship *Great Eastern* has not yet arrived, and it may be a pardonable pride to suggest that the aerial ship, of which I am Captain, may touch upon Albion's shore long in advance of the anchorage of the English Leviathan in American waters.

Should I, Mr. Editor, be the humble means of advancing the interest of science, and in some manner adding to the glory of our common country, I shall be more than repaid for the long months of thought, vexation and labor that I have contributed to the accomplishment of the great design I have in view. Believing in the kind indulgence of a liberal public, I am, &c., T. S. C. LOWE.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL FALL.—A seaman named H. S. COLLISON, belonging to the schooner *A. T. Eells*, lying at the South Brooklyn naval store yard, Thursday evening, while intoxicated, fell from the string-piece of the dock into the hold of a lighter, and was instantly killed. Coroner HORTON was notified and held an inquest.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The jury, in the case of CAIN against ADDELMAN, on trial for several days past in the City Court, rendered a verdict, yesterday, in favor of the defendant, thereby deciding that a bone-boiling establishment is not a nuisance.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors have reached the Twelfth Ward in their canvass of the election returns.

COURT CALENDARS.—CIRCUIT COURT—Monday next, 11 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 58, 59, 60, 104, 111, 113, 125, 131, 137, 143, 148, 152½, 153. Of the October Calendar—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Of the November Calendar, City Court—Nos. 3, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 49.

Wreck of a Philadelphia Schooner—Five Lives Lost.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 17.

This forenoon the bark *Samuel Shepherd*, Capt. HATHAWAY, from Havana, brought to this port the only survivor of the schooner *Charles S. Peaslee*, which was wrecked at sea in October. The schooner sailed from Jacksonville the latter part of October, laden with lumber, and bound to Philadelphia, under the command of Capt. BAKER. Shortly after leaving port she experienced a tremendous gale from the eastward, and while carrying a press of sail to work off a lee shore, was thrown on her beam-ends; the sea swept over her, filled the cabin and forecastle with water, drowning the Captain's wife, who was below, and dashing the man from the wheel. The Captain, in trying to save his wife, perished, and the sailors, in trying to cut away the masts, were washed overboard and drowned. Only one was left—GEORGE SATTERLY, a young man, and but little acquainted with seamanship.

The gale continued with great fury several hours, when the mainmast was broken and the vessel righted. Being lumber-laden, though water-logged, she continued afloat. Poor Satterly says that five men perished, and he himself had given up all hopes of life, when on the 2d inst., in latitude 31° 18', longitude 77° 55', he saw the bark *Samuel Shepherd* coming to his relief.

She lowered a boat, and he was taken on board and treated kindly. He was very much exhausted when rescued, and attributes the preservation of his life, even after he was taken from the wreck, to the care of Capt. HATHAWAY.

The *Charles S. Peaslee* is a schooner of 164 tons, was built at Sculltown in 1854, and owned by Mr. HOFFMAN, of Philadelphia. She was classed A 2 in one of the New-York Marine Inspection publications.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?"

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS, AND ALL WHO USE WINES AND LIQUORS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY,

imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE,

imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle, warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE,

imported and bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE,

imported and bottled by himself for private medicinal use. The best wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE JAMAICA RUM, ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEY,

all the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in this City, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use wines and liquors in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all responsible druggists and apothecaries. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole manufacturer and importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

For sale by apothecaries and druggists in the City.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 10 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—CROUP.—The Ointment rubbed into the throat, previously fomented with warm water, will check inflammation and give freedom to the respiratory organs, while the Pills bruised and dissolved in water, sweetened with honey, will neutralize the virus of the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. Hadaway and Mr. Delmon Grace both appear this afternoon and evening at this establishment. They are deservedly great public favorites. Hadaway has no superior as a comedian, and Mr. Grace is a charming actor.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

DASHING OVERCOATS, from $3 50 to $25.

Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,

At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of

GEO. A. HUNTER & Co., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

RIDING ACADEMY,

Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1859.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that his Academy is open for the instruction of ladies, gentlemen and children, in horseback riding. Eighteen years' experience as an instructor in this City, during which time upwards of twenty thousand pupils have honored him with their patronage, enables him to speak with confidence of the many benefits, both mentally and physically, to which his Academy has happily contributed. The NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 17th inst., in an editorial article on the subject of well-trained horses for the saddle, remarks that, "Strange as the assertion may seem, there is not, in our opinion, a dozen such animals in New-York." Had the writer of the foregoing article honored my establishment with a visit, he might have seen from twenty to fifty ladies and gentlemen mounted on finely trained and well-bitted horses, more particularly on the reception evenings, which are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 o'clock, each vieing with the other to the enlivening inspirations of a band of music; *not as to who could ride the fastest*, but to develope the beauty of action and graceful manœuvres of their steeds. At 9 o'clock the drill commences, which ought to put to the blush many of our cavalry companies, for their regularity of formation, rapid and various changes, which, together with the fact that many of the riders are but little skilled in the art of riding, speaks volumes in favor of the training and sagacity of the horse. Sixteen years ago I introduced the riding of trotting horses, and rising to the trot, to ladies and gentlemen, which became almost universal on our roads. During the past five years I have endeavored to cultivate a taste for the more graceful and elegant high-school system so admirably adapted for park riding. The greatest difficulty I have experienced has been to find riders qualified by practice to ride a well-trained horse, few persons, comparatively speaking, thinking it necessary to take lessons in horsemanship, fancying that they were born riders, fewer still that would take sufficient lessons to qualify themselves to ride any other than an easy and gentle cantering horse. If they could see themselves as others see them, many would learn to ride before venturing on the road or park. The hours devoted exclusively to ladies are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesdays from 4 to 6 P. M.; for gentlemen, daily, from 4 to 6 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Horses trained for ladies and gentlemen, and boarded, with the use of the school.

Saddle-horses to let for the road and park.

W. H. DISBROW.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 18.

$7,000 Mich. St. 6s	102	100 Hud. River R	b60 39
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	100 do	36⅞
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	b30 84½	325 Harlem Railroad	10
2,000 do	84¾	22 Stonington R	67
1,000 California St. 7s	84½	325 Reading Railroad	37⅝
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	93¾	20 Mich. Central R	41
3,000 do	93⅝	100 Mil. & Miss. R	s30 4
11,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91¾	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	17¼
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	47½	200 do	s30 17
1,000 Erie R. R. 1875	25	200 do	17
1,000 Harlem 2d M. B.	91¾	50 Panama Railroad	130
30 Bank of New-York	104	50 do	129¾
15 Bank of America	112	50 do	s60 128
10 National Bank	100½	125 do	s30 129
5 Bank of Commerce	99½	100 do	s60 129
5 Imp. & Trad. Bank	109½	50 do	129½
120 Mech. B. Associa'n	100	60 do	130
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 99	25 do	s10 130
5 do	98½	200 Illinois Cen. R.	s60 60¾
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	72¾	250 do	s60 60½
150 do	s60 71½	100 do	61
25 do	s30 72	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 71½
100 do	72	750 do	71¾
12 Farm. L. & T. Co.	60	100 do	s10 71¾
1120 N. Y. Central R.	87½	200 do	s30 71¾
200 do	b10 80¾	200 do	71¾
100 do	s30 80½	50 do	b10 71¾
300 do	b60 80½	100 do	b15 71¾
100 do	b30 80½	100 do	b30 71¾
100 do	80½	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 63
56 Erie Railroad	7¾	100 do	63
25 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '62	101½	200 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	6¾
500 Ill. Central R. bs	85½	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	17¼
500 do	85¼	60 Panama Railroad	130½
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	89	25 do	s30 130¼
2,000 do	89¾	140 do	131
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	s5 73¼	50 do	b10 131
100 Erie Railroad	7½	184 Galen. & Chic. R.	71¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 80¾	50 do	b10 71¾
100 do	b30 80¾	16 do	72
100 Hud. River R.	s60 39¼	50 do	s10 71¾
100 do	39¾	50 do	s60 71¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 36	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	63
100 do	36	300 do	b60 63
100 do	36⅞	100 Reading Railroad	37⅞

FRIDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The weak tone of the Stock Market, noticed yesterday afternoon, continued through the early dealings of to-day, though buyers appeared to take the speculative Railroad Shares with a little more freedom; and, in the afternoon, the turn in prices was for the better, the general Share list leaving off steady, and State Stocks and Railway Bonds rather firm. The Western traffic on the second week in November comes in better for Rock Island and Illinois Central, and the direct advices from the management of the Galena sufficiently explain the moderate increase of the week on that line. The Shares of the Road are nevertheless sold *short* with marked boldness, the operation being for both Chicago and New-York account. At least, such is the current rumor of the Street. The present management are in less favor with some of the Chicago speculators than their predecessors, Messrs. JOHN B. TURNER, the Ex-President and his associates; while the *bona fide* stockholders, particularly at the East, are well satisfied with a change of their own making at the last election. The present line of *shorts* in the Stock, which is being extended several thousand shares per day, attracts much attention on the Street. The price this afternoon closed 71¼@⅜ ⅄ cent. The Rock Island Shares 63 ⅄ cent.; Illinois Central recovered to 61½; Michigan Central dull at 40½ ⅄ cent. The New-York Roads rather firmer than yesterday; Central 80½@⅝ at the close, and Hudson River 39½@⅝ ⅄ cent. Panama sold down, at the First Board, to 129½ cash, 129 seller 30, and 128 seller 60 days, which quotations brought in fresh orders at the Second Board, and the price rallied to 130½@131 ⅄ cent. Pacific Mail also recovered 1 ⅄ cent. In Reading, Erie and Michigan Southern there was not much done.

In State Stocks, the orders were moderate but prices firm. Missouris, 84¾; Tennessees, 90¾; Virginias, 93¾ ⅄ cent. In Erie Bonds, another rise was had in Second Mortgage, which sold at 77½, and in fourth, which sold at 47½ ⅄ cent. Hudson Thirds, 79 bid, 80 asked. Harlem seconds 91⅝@½; Illinois Construction, 85½@¼. Some sales of Missouri State indorsements, 7 ⅄ cent., have been made at 86 ⅄ cent. The State of Missouri we understand will make provision for the January interest upon the whole of her Public Debt, due in this City, and have a large balance left in and due to the Treasury from the special mill tax which takes effect this year in aid of the State Interest Fund, (the gross product being about $500,000 ⅄ annum,) and from the Federal Government $425,000 recently awarded in compensation of the Public Lands.

The Money Market, after having been partially unsettled for a few days, by a couple of failures, one in South-street, and the other connected with the manufacture of Kerosene Oil, has relapsed into its accustomed quiet, at easy rates for good borrowers. The old Stock firms are supplied with Money on temporary loan at 5 ⅄ cent.; prime 60-day acceptances are discounted at 6 ⅄ cent.; and long date indorsed paper at 6½@7 ⅄ cent. On the last-named the Bankers are generally getting 7 ⅄ cent., but where a list of very prime names is wanted to fill up, 6½ ⅄ cent. is conceded. Some of the large Banks, we find, are taking paper from 90 days to 5 months quite freely, in the absence of a sufficient offering of short dates. The Sub-Treasury continues to run nearly even. There is a demand for 5½ ⅄ cent. Treasury Bills, which, with the Custom duties, makes up for current disbursements. The *Vanderbilt*, tomorrow, will about clear off the supply of Bar Gold by the last California receipts. Another supply is due by the *Baltic* on the 24th inst. The Sight Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans, after falling to 99¼@⅜, is now quoted 99¾@⅝, which is above the rate at which Gold can be transmitted South to profit. The New-Orleans Banks still hold, Nov. 12, $12,226,000 in Specie, which is $790,000 below the line Nov. 13, 1858.

An increased amount, with more than the usual selection of Southern bills on London and Paris, was on the Exchange Market to-day, for which 109¾@109⅞ and 5f. 15 are the rates, part with City indorsement. The standard Bankers here drew at 110, 60 days, and 110½@¾ sight on London, and 5f. 14⅛, 60 days, and 5f. 11⅞ sight on Paris. They will ship about a million in Gold and Silver, by this steamer. A fair business done in Merchant bills on England against Produce shipments at 109¾@109½ ⅄ cent., and others drawn upon Banker's credits on the other side at 109¾@⅞.

The following marine disasters, mostly in the Gulf, to cotton-laden vessels, are reported this week, the aggregate value of ships and cargo being over two millions:

Name.	Vessel and Freight.	Cargo.
Ship Redwood	$60,000	$150,000
Ship Charles Holmes	35,000	—
Ship Queen of the Pacific	65,000	250,000
Ship Favorite	50,000	—
Ship Mastiff	80,000	10,000
Ship Eliza Mallory	50,000	100,000
Ship Heidelberg	60,000	200,000
Ship Charles Crocker	50,000	195,000
Ship Jamestown	57,000	120,000
Bark Mary Coe	22,000	70,000
Brig North	15,000